

The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 7.

MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1895.

NO. 15

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 20, 1895.

	P.M.	Night	A.M.	A.M.
New York	8.00	12.15	9.30	
Philadelphia	11.20	4.30	7.00	12.25
Washington	10.40		10.30	
Baltimore	11.40	4.40	11.25	

	D'y	D'y	D'y	D'y	D'y	D'y
Harrisburg	3.10	8.18	11.20	3.50	5.00	10.20
Rockville	3.10	8.18	11.20	3.50	5.00	10.20
Marysville	3.24	8.36	11.36	4.18	5.18	10.34
Duncannon	3.38	8.54	11.50	4.15	5.34	10.47
Newport	3.59	9.24	12.14	4.37	6.02	11.08
Millerstown	4.07	9.36		6.13		
Thompsonstown	4.17	9.47		6.24		
Port Royal	4.31	10.07		6.42		
Mifflin	4.37	10.14	12.52	5.10	6.47	11.40
Lewistown	4.58	10.40	1.12	5.29	7.13	11.58
MeVeytown	5.20	11.08	1.33		7.38	
N. Hamilton	5.38	11.32			8.00	
Mount Union	5.42	11.40	1.56	6.09	8.07	
Mapleton	5.49	11.48			8.14	
Huntingdon	6.08	12.10	2.17	6.28	8.32	12.55
Petersburg	6.21	12.25	2.30		8.46	
Birmingham	6.48	12.54	2.57	h	9.10	
Tyrone	6.55	1.02	3.05	7.06	9.16	1.32
Bellwood	7.18	1.24	3.23	7.23	9.34	
Altoona	7.40	1.45	3.40	7.40	9.50	2.00
Pittsburg	12.10	6.50	8.10	11.30		5.30

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'y	D'y	D'y	D'y	D'y	D'y
Pittsburg	3.10	8.00				1.00
Altoona	5.00	7.15	11.40	2.00	6.05	9.05
Bellwood	5.14	7.30	11.52	2.17	6.20	9.19
Tyrone	5.28	7.48	12.03	2.35	6.37	9.33
Birmingham	5.32	7.53	g	2.42	6.42	
Petersburg	5.53	8.17		3.06	7.06	
Huntingdon	6.05	8.30	12.35	3.20	7.20	10.12
Mapleton	6.21	8.47		3.38	7.35	
Mt. Union	6.28	8.53		3.46	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton	6.33	8.58		3.51	7.46	
MeVeytown	6.52	9.15		4.12	8.04	
Lewistown	7.15	9.35	1.33	4.38	8.26	11.16
Mifflin	7.38	9.55	1.50	5.03	8.47	11.37
Port Royal	7.44	9.59		5.09	8.52	
Thompsonstown	8.02	10.14		5.27	9.07	
Millerstown	8.12	10.22		5.33	9.16	
Newport	8.22	10.32		5.48	9.26	
Duncannon	8.49	10.54		6.20	9.50	
Marysville	9.04	11.07		6.39	10.04	
Rockville	9.08	11.12		6.45		
Harrisburg	9.20	11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.10, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Baltimore	12.20	3.10	6.15	10.40	
Washington	1.25	4.30	7.30		
Philadelphia	12.17	3.00	6.23	11.15	4.30
New York	2.33	5.53	9.23	3.53	7.33

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:
At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.35 A. M. and 3.00 P. M. week days.
For Milroy 5.15, 10.45 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. week days.

At Huntingdon.—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.10 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone.—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.30 P. M. week days.
For Rellafonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 3.34 and 7.25 P. M. week days.
For Scotia 7.50 A. M. and 3.10 P. M. week days.For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg.
S. M. PREVOST, J. R. WOOD,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass. Agt.**EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.**

To take effect at 6:20 a. m., on Tuesday, April 16, 1895.

NORTH.				SOUTH.			
No.	Mo.	Th.	Fr.	No.	Mo.	Th.	Fr.
124	9	20	6	20	11	42	9
136	9	32	6	22	11	30	8
248	9	44	6	24	11	18	8
214	10	10	7	10	14	8	6
221	10	17	7	11	14	8	6
233	10	29	7	12	19	7	5
245	10	41	7	13	19	7	5
300	10	56	7	14	20	2	4
307	11	03	8	15	21	3	4
320	11	16	8	16	22	4	4

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST.				EAST.			
No.	Mo.	Th.	Fr.	No.	Mo.	Th.	Fr.
5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5
5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5
5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5
5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5
5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5

All trains run daily except Sunday.

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS,
Superintendent.**Union National Bank**
OF HUNTINGDON.

No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.

H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.

R. J. MATTERN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, E. S. McMurtrie, Calvin Green,

K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms.

B132.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

No man ever lived who was more a self-made man than Abraham Lincoln.

Not a circumstance of his life favored the development which he had reached.

He had few teachers, few books and no intellectual companions. His father could neither read nor write. His mother died when he was a child.

He had none of those personal attractions which would naturally enlist the sympathies and assistance of refined men and women with whom he must have come in contact.

He was miserably poor, and compelled to labor among poor people to earn his daily bread.

There was not an influence around him that did not tend to drag him down, rather than to lift him up.

He was altogether an humble man, humble in conditions and humble in spirit.

Yet, by the love of that which was good and great and true, and by hunger and thirst of a noble nature, he was led to the acquisition of a practical education, and to the development of all those peculiar powers that were latent within him. He was a marked and peculiar man. People talked about him.

His studious habits, his greed for information, his mastery of the difficulties of every new position in which he was placed, his intelligence touching all matters of public concern, his unwearying good-nature, his skill in telling a story, his great athletic power, his quaint odd ways, his uncouth appearance, all tended to bring him into notice.

In every circle in which he found himself, refined or coarse, he was always the center of attraction. He was a religious man. He believed in God and his personal supervision of the affairs of men. He believed himself to be under God's control and guidance. This unwearying faith in a Divine Providence began at his mother's knee and ran like a thread of gold through the inner experience of his life.

He was one of the most even-tempered men, yet was the subject of great varieties of mood and extremes of feeling. Oppressed with a deep melancholy at times, weighed down by the great problems of his own life, he was simple as a boy. He took delight in most trivial things and had a quick sense of the ludicrous.

As a lawyer he was a close reasoner—reasoned by analogy and enforced his views by apt illustrations. His manner of speaking was plain and unimpassioned, and yet he was the author of the most beautiful and eloquent passage in our language.

The clearness of his statements, the unanswerable style of his reasoning and his illustrations, were remarkable.

He was born in Kentucky, Feb. 12, 1809, and was fifty-two years old when he became President. He had spent half his years in what was literally a wilderness. Born in the humblest and remotest obscurity, gathering his acquisitions from the scantiest sources, achieving the development of his powers by means of his own intuitions, with none of the aids of wealth and social influence, he raised himself by force of manly excellence of heart and brain into national recognition.—[Extract from "Life of Lincoln."]

The indifference of many upon the money question may find a reason in the quotation, part of which reads, "silver and gold have I none."

The Poor Editor.The editor of the *Daily American*, of Mahanoy City, thus describes the trials and tribulations of "the poor editor."

"Editing a paper is about as pleasant as trying to sell all wool overcoats in Africa. If the editor dresses his political columns in good shape his readers kick, claiming there's too much attention given to politics. If it contains too little they won't have it at all. If the type is large it does not contain enough reading matter, and if the type is too small they can't read it. If we put in a joke now and again they say we want to make the people think that we're smart."

"If we publish original matter, they condemn us for not giving selections; if we give them selections, people say we are lazy."

"If we give a man a complimentary notice, we are censured for being partial; if we do not, all hands say we are a bore."

"If we insert an article which pleases the ladies, men are jealous; if we do not cater to their wishes the paper is not fit to be seen in the house. If we attend church they say it is only for effect; if we do not, they denounce us as deceitful and desperately wicked."

"If we speak well of an act, folks say that we dare not do otherwise. If we censure, they call us traitors. If we protect the innocent from scandal-mongers, they say we are bought off. If we don't they claim we ought to be severely dealt with."

"If we remain in our office and attend to our business, folks say we are too proud to mingle with our fellows; if we go out a bit, they say we had better stay at home and get on with our office work."

"If we cannot pay our debts promptly folks say we are not to be trusted; if we do pay them they wonder where on earth we got the money."

"The troubles of a squire, whose commission is up; or the trials of a health board president are only trifles when compared with those of ye poor editor."

Ran Into a Colony of Rattlesnakes.

From the San Francisco Examiner.

A nest of rattlesnakes was discovered by an Indian in the mountains eleven miles west of Ukiah recently. He was out hunting, and in ascending a rocky point was warned of the presence of a serpent by an ominous rattle. He discharged his rifle at the rattler, and immediately thereafter vast numbers emerged from a rock pile. The Indian retreated, and securing a branch of a pine tree invaded the nest and gave battle. He continued the slaughter until exhausted, but seeing the impossibility of exterminating the reptiles, left the place after having killed forty-one snakes.

Reduced Rates to Denver, Col., via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the accommodation of persons who desire to visit Colorado on the occasion of the meeting of the National Educational Association, at Denver, Col., July 5 to 12, the Pennsylvania Railroad company will sell excursion tickets on July 3, 4, and 5, to Denver, Colorado Springs, Manitou, and Pueblo, at the extremely low rate of \$50.75 from New York, \$49.25 from Philadelphia, \$47.50 from Baltimore and Washington, \$47.25 from Harrisburg; proportionate rates from other points.

These tickets will be good for return passage from Colorado points on July 12, 13, 14, and 15, with an extension until September 1, if desired. A special train of Pullman Buffet Sleeping cars will be run, leaving New York at 10.1 A. M., July 4, stopping at prominent intermediate points, and arriving at Denver on the afternoon of July 6.

This affords a grand opportunity for a trip to the world-renowned Rocky Mountain resorts in Colorado at a comparatively small cost.

Fifty-eight Years a Queen.

On Thursday, the 20th of June, fifty-eight years ago, Queen Victoria, then a girl of 18, was waited upon early in the morning and informed that her uncle, King William IV., was dead, and that she was sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Since that eventful date she has been on the throne and her reign now exceeds in length that of any other British ruler with the exception of George III., her grandfather. His nominal rule extended over fifty-nine years, but practically it was shorter, for during the last ten years of his life this king was insane and his son was regent. George III. began his reign in October, 1760, and his final period of insanity terminated his personal rulership in February, 1810. Consequently his administration of the affairs of kingship covered a period of but forty-nine years, nine less than that of his granddaughter. Next to Victoria and George III., in the list of British sovereigns comes Henry III., who had a reign of fifty-six troublous years in the thirteenth century, from 1216 to 1272.

Curing Clover Hay.After many years of unsatisfactory experience with clover hay, says a writer in *Ohio Farmer*, I finally learned how to cure it so that it will surely keep. The secret lies in curing twice. We cut usually quite late in the afternoon what we can care for in a day, and if the following day proves a good hay day, cure as rapidly as possible, and by 2 o'clock it will feel perfectly dry. I then put it into cocks, and always find it the next morning damp and clammy. About 10 o'clock we open the cocks and dry out this gathered moisture, and then know that it will keep. If the day after it is cut does not prove a good hay day we leave it in the swath, and I have made good hay that was cut Thursday lay through a heavy rain on Friday and Saturday, and was not stirred until Monday.**Close Figuring in Kansas.**It is said that a man who won't buy a paper because he can borrow one has invented a machine by which he can cook his dinner by the smoke from his neighbor's chimney. This same fellow sits in the back pew in church to save interest on contributions, and he is always borrowing a ride to town to save the wear and tear on his own horseflesh. Yes, you know him. He's a first cousin to the man who never winds up his watch for fear of breaking the spring. He undoubtedly was a near relative of the man who went into the back yard during a recent cold snap, soaked his hair in water, let it freeze, and then broke it off in order to cheat the barber out of a hair cut.—*Topeka Daily Capital*.**The Discovery Saved His Life.**

Mr. G. Caillouette, druggist, Beaverville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with la grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at B. O'Connor & Sons'.

—A horse kicked H. S. Shafer, of the Freemyer House, Middleburg, N. Y., on the knee, which laid him up in bed and caused the knee joint to become stiff. A friend recommended him to use Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which he did, and in two days was able to be around. Mr. Shafer has recommended it to many others and says it is excellent for any kind of a bruise or sprain. This same Remedy is also famous for its cures of rheumatism. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Two 85-year-old citizens of Camden, Me., are to have a walking match from that town to Boston to decide which is the spryest.

Within a few days of first using scales for weighing gold coin instead of counting it as heretofore, the Seattle Custom House has rejected more than \$2,000 of underweight coin.

One of the smallest men in Maine, and doubtless in the country, is John H. Robbins of Belfast, a native of Deer Isle. He is 31 years old, is 36 inches high, and weighs 37 pounds and 6 ounces.

All employees of the Boston and Maine Railroad have been forbidden by an order just issued, from using tobacco in any form while on duty, and also when off duty if wearing uniform or railroad badge.

It was a hardened Western tramp who broke into a morgue recently and stole a suit of clothes belonging to a suicide. And now another of the brotherhood has broken into the Sheriff's office in Wichita, Kan., and stolen money belonging to the local Christian Endeavor Society.

A woman drummer for a St. Louis vinegar manufactory is touring the Northwest on a bicycle and in stunning Parisian bloomers. She started from St. Louis last January and had reached Seattle a week or so ago. She sends postal cards ahead of her to the grocers saying she will "wheel into town about next week," and asking them to save orders for her. She is creating a sensation, and selling lots of vinegar.

A man who is deaf, dumb, and blind started alone from Oakland, Cal., for Philadelphia to hunt for a fortune which is said to be awaiting him in the latter city. He will travel the whole distance alone, wearing a tag on his coat which will advise people of his condition and his destination. He was in an asylum in Oakland, and the officials believed that he would get through all right by the kindness of the railroad men.

Western Kansas is entirely unlike Holland because of the scarcity, almost absence, of water, but is becoming very like the Dutch lowlands in the great abundance of windmills, which are becoming so numerous as to fill up the landscape. In the town of Wilson a traveller counted seventy-two windmills in view from a hotel veranda. There is an excellent water supply a few feet below the surface in that region, and every man has an individual supply, raised by the windmills.

Mackerel fishing would not ordinarily be considered an exciting business, but as the New England fisherman have to pursue the calling it has its interesting features. The fish are largest and most plentiful off the Nova Scotia shore now, and the New England fleet is up there. But the best fishing grounds are just inside the three-mile limit, which is forbidden water for American boats, and the presence and constant watchfulness of a number of Dominion cruisers make the securing of good catches by the Yankee fishermen a lively and interesting undertaking at times.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment Is unequalled for Eczema, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Chapped Hands, Itching Piles, Burns, Frost Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes and Granulated Eye Lids. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.**TO HORSE OWNERS.** For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over-worked horse. 25 cents per pack. For sale by druggists.

The Light of the Morning.
The hours are long 'twixt the robins song
At the dusk and the day's returning.
Though the moon rides high in a cloudless sky
And the starry lights are burning;
When the fevered brain is racked with pain,
And sleep our pillow scorning,
Has passed us by and we sighing lie,
And watch for the light of the morning.
Fair hopes take flight with the fading light,
And the heart grows sad and weary,
In the cheerless gloom of a lonely room
Through the midnight's silence dreary;
And the bright dreams fled and the loved ones dead,
Once haloed with Hope's adorning,
Only stir the heart to increase its smart
As we watch for the light of the morning.
But the night goes by, and the morning's eye
Is bright with a kindly beaming.
And the sun's rays fall on the bedroom wall
'Twixt the parted curtains streaming;
And the saddened gloom of a lonely room
Departs with the day's returning—
New hopes upspring and our griefs take wing
As we welcome the light of the morning.
The longest night has its end in light,
And for gloom comes the rich adorning
Of the earth and skies as the starlight dies
In the smile of the radiant morning.

MAGGIE'S ELOPEMENT.

"You always did act queer, Jim."
So said Mrs. Wigfall one night to her husband, and she folded her arms across her breast and looked at him reproachfully.
Mr. Wigfall was a successful farmer. The school of experience, he said, had cost him a good deal, but he had gone through it and been profited in the end. He always claimed to have "ideas" of his own, which, somehow, he invariably contrived to carry out in a way to suit himself. This was the first time during twenty years of married life that his confiding spouse had ever questioned his methods, and it surprised him so very much that he could only look at her in dumb astonishment.
"Now, tell me what in the name of common sense has set you so desperately against Ted Minter?" she asked, with asperity in her voice. "I always thought you had a very high opinion of him before, ever since he was a boy."
"He hasn't any spunk, and, what is worse, he isn't likely to have any as long as he lives," replied Mr. Wigfall.
"Pshaw, Jim! You know better than that. Ted has got grit, and you know it," cried Mrs. Wigfall. Then she added, as a clincher: "He always manages to come around and see Maggie when he wants to, in spite of your threat to shoot him on sight."
"Maybe he does manage to come. But he doesn't want to see her very bad except when I have my back turned, or am away from home."
"But he always comes in at the front door," insisted Mrs. Wigfall.
"And always goes out of it, too, in a hurry, when I show myself. It is lucky for him that the cap snapped on my gun when I shot at him tonight." The gun was empty, Jim," laughed Mrs. Wigfall.
"How do you know."
"We examined it this evening before you came home."
"I'll lock that gun up after this, so you women folks can't meddle with it. And next time I snap a cap at Ted Minter somebody is going to be hurt."
"Now, Jim," said Mrs. Wigfall, in persuasive tones, "don't make a fool of yourself. I never did set myself up against you before, but in this thing my whole heart is interested, and I will see that Maggie and Ted get one another if they feel that way inclined."
"And I have made up my mind that they shall be kept apart," said Mr. Wigfall.
"Well, then it is Ted, Maggie and myself that you will have to fight, and we will see who wins in the end."
"I've got an idea, and I'll bet on that," muttered Mr. Wigfall.
A couple of days later Mrs. Wigfall and her daughter Maggie were sitting on the porch in the warm spring sunshine, the former shelling the season's first mess of new peas, and the latter busily engaged with her crochet needle.
"Ted sent me a note this morning by Cousin Tom, saying he was coming here this evening," said Maggie.
"Now, mamma, can't you manage to keep papa off the porch tonight, so he and Ted won't get into any trouble?"
"I don't know, Maggie, but I can try," replied Mrs. Wigfall. "I wish

you and Ted would hurry up and come to an understanding before your father becomes plumb cantankerous and does something desperate," and there was a look of anxiety in the mother's eyes as she stopped her work a moment and looked up at her daughter.
"Ted wants me to run away with him and marry him. He just begged me and begged me the other evening when he was here."
"It is a bad business at best, this running away," half mused Mrs. Wigfall. "There is no telling what father would do then. You can't count on him from one moment to the next."
"Ted said he wasn't afraid."
"No; he would risk almost anything, I suppose, to get you."
"If he asks me again tonight, mamma, what shall I tell him?"
"I really don't know, daughter." Then, looking up, smiling, she asked: "What would you like to tell him?"
Maggie blushed prettily. She sprang up from her chair, ran to where her mother was sitting, and put both arms around her neck.
"I would like to say yes," she whispered shyly. "I never would acknowledge to Ted how much I thought of him, but to you, mother dear, I can own up that I would do almost anything in the world to make him happy. I would go anywhere with him."
There was a happy gleam in the mother's eyes as she looked at her daughter's pretty face.
"I know how it feels, my dear," she said. "It comes to all of us, that feeling, sooner or later, and then it either makes or mars our lives."
"But what must I tell him, if he asks me again tonight?" Maggie whispered.
"Tell him what your heart bids you say."
"Then it will be 'yes.'"
After awhile mother and daughter left the porch and went into the house. As they did so Mr. Wigfall stepped out upon the porch, through an open window, and an amused smile played around his lips.
"It works like a charm," he murmured, as he went down the front steps and wended his way toward the barn.
After supper that evening, when Mrs. Wigfall was trying to think of some scheme to keep her husband inside the house he approached her.
"I thought I would go into town to the lodge to-night," he said. "I shall probably be away till midnight."
Mrs. Wigfall tried to look disappointed.
"You are always going away somewhere and leaving me at home to take care of myself," she said with a little pout. "I was just planning how I could give you a pleasant evening at home when you came."
"Oh, well, if you have set your heart upon it, and wish me to spend the evening at home with you, I'll do so rather than make you feel disappointed," smiled Mr. Wigfall.
"No, no," she replied, hurriedly. "I was only teasing. Maggie and I will find something to keep us employed and amused until bedtime."
Mr. Wigfall smiled knowingly, and nodded toward the house as he rode away.
"I caught you fairly that time," he chuckled. "I won't have to snap any caps on an empty gun to-night, if I stay long enough."
And, somehow, Mr. Wigfall did stay away long enough. Ted and Maggie occupied the front porch all by themselves, and before the former left that night the latter had consented to elope with him and be married on the following Wednesday night.
During the few days between that night and Wednesday, Maggie and her mother were in a flutter of excitement, and many were the whispered consultations between the two, when Mr. Wigfall was so near that they feared he could hear what they said, if they spoke in their natural ural voices.
It must be admitted that a move had been made in the game of which Mr. Wigfall was not fully cognizant, but the smile which often played around his mouth, when he saw his wife and daughter together eyeing him suspiciously, was not very sinister.
The eventful Wednesday came at last. It was a clear, bright day. full

of the perfume of new-blown flowers and sweet with the south wind coming in from the sea.
After dinner, when Maggie was ready to leave home, ostensibly to spend the night at a young friend's house, she went to where her father was sitting, put her arms around his neck and kissed him affectionately.
Mr. Wigfall eyed her questioningly and somehow there seemed to be a blur on his sight as their glances met for a moment, which made him blink his eyes.
Both appeared as if they wanted to say something, but for some reason they parted in silence.
Mother and daughter, on the other hand, whispered together for several minutes, and when Maggie rode away there were tears in the eyes of both of them.
That evening Mrs. Wigfall's heart became too heavy for her and she went to her husband and imparted to him the secret which weighed upon it so heavily.
"Jim," she said in a choking voice, "Maggie and Ted have run away and got married."
She fully expected to see Mr. Wigfall fly into a terrible rage, but, instead, was very much surprised to see him smile, as if he were fully satisfied with the turn events had taken.
"I am glad of it," he said.
Mrs. Wigfall was doubly surprised now.
"Glad of it, Jim? Why, I thought you were opposed to the match, and doing all you could to break it up."
"Don't you remember, dear, what a hard time we had to keep up our engagement for two years before we were married?" he asked, chucking her playfully under the chin. "I didn't want Maggie and Ted to go through the same trying experience. So I took it into my head to oppose the match, knowing that was the only way to hurry them up, and you must acknowledge that I have succeeded."
"You always did act queer, Jim," cried Mrs. Wigfall. But there was not the slightest reproach in her voice as she said it.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.
A New Remedy for Diphtheria.
Professor Loeffler has suggested a new remedy for diphtheria which appears to possess more virtue than anti-toxine. This, says a medical journal, is simply a preparation analogous in composition to mixtures that have been employed by throat specialists for many years. It consists of alcohol, tulol (or toluene, D.), and solution of perchloride of iron. Menthol may be added to deaden the pain caused by the application, which is made in the ordinary way by cotton directly to the diseased membrane, several times a day. Of seventy-one treated by this method, all recovered, while of twenty-six cases treated after the second day of attack, only one died. Comparing this experience with the twenty-six per cent mortality of anti-toxine makes the latter appear somewhat ludicrous in view of the noise it is making in the world.—Atlanta Constitution.
Odd Firm Names.
In Milwaukee there is, or was until recently, a firm of undertakers whose sign read "Knight & Day."
"Dadd & Sons, druggists," is a curio from the same city.
The city of Buffalo long pointed with pride to an auction house's sign which read, "English, Irish, French & Scott." "English & Irish" still carry on the same business.
"Bearup & Carraher" on a sign-board used to amuse folks on Grand street, near the East River.
"John Struckout," a peanut stand sign, is placed appropriately near the Chicago base-ball park.—New York Recorder.
For Protection Against Bicyclists.
A league has been formed in France to assert the rights of pedestrians against bicyclists. The members agree never to get out of the way of a bicycle; they think that in case of collision the cyclist is sure to get the worst of it.—Chicago Times-Herald.
The talk about moving the body of General Hancock from its resting place in Norriston, Penn., to Arlington, is met by the objection, that he himself desired to be buried just where he is.

Where Love Goes.
When Love wanders far away,
Love can never roam;
He is Love always, always—
Singeth still of home.
If the storms or tempests blow,
Love makes all the lilies grow.
So, I give myself to love;
Nothing is so sweet,
From the curls that crown above,
To his slippered feet!
If no rainbow spans the skies.
My sweet heaven shine—Love's eyes!
—FRANK L. STANTON.

HUMOROUS.

The only trouble with the fool's paradise is the inevitable expulsion.
"And you're sure you want me for myself, Dick?" "No, for myself."
Smoggs—Talk is cheap. Not when it's over a long distance telephone.
Of all sorts of embarrassment, that of riches is the most easily overcome.
Ignorance of the law does not prevent the losing lawyer from collecting his bill.
A—He is a relation of yours by marriage, I believe? B—Yes, he married my girl.
He—your husband is generous to a fault. She—Yes, but the trouble is that I am not a fault.
Wife—That's a perfect dream of a bonnet. Husband—Yes; but I'll bet it cost a regular nightmare of a price.
The bright ambitious mercury is heated to a cherry red, and the butter and the summer girl are beginning now to make a spread.
Miss Amateur—Are you musical, Prof. Bisten? Prof. Biston—Yes, but if you were going to play anything don't mind my feelings.
The Count (who has had a little tiff with his fiancée, the heiress)—But, my treasure. The heiress—Your treasure? Your investment, you mean?
He—Well, what do you think of the ocean? She—It is not nearly as large as I thought it would be. Why, it merely extends to the horizon.
Mrs. Brown—I thought you said it was the little boy next door who was making all the noise? So it was, ma. I was beating him with a stick.
Gillback—Is it true that you don't spend as much money now as you did before you were married? Packett—It is. I wish I could say the same thing of my wife.
"My expenditures never exceed my receipts," said Hawkins. "Mine do," sighed Wilkins. "In fact, I am very much afraid I shall never have any receipts for some of my last year's expenditures."
Dear summer maiden, I would say the nicest way to woo this season is to swing all day in a hammock built for two.
She went into a shop to buy some toilet soap, and while the shopman was expatiating on its merits, about made up her mind to purchase; but when he stated, "It would keep off chaps," she said she didn't want that kind.
Husband—My dear, I wish you would let me carve that fowl. I am sure I would make it go farther. Wife—I know you could. I've seen you send it right off the table and I wouldn't attempt to make it go further than that.
"Now, sir," said the professor of medicine, "you may tell me to what class of maladies insomnia belongs." "Why—er—" replied the indolent youth, "it's a contagious disease." "I never heard it so described. Where did you learn of this?" "From experience. Whenever my neighbor's dog can't sleep I'm just as wakeful as he is."
Symbols of Trade.
In Scotland it was for a long time usual to place on a man's tombstone the symbols of his trade. Especially was this the case at Dunblane, where, in the burial ground of the abbey, it has been found that of those tombstones which are from 100 to 200 years old about one-fourth are thus marked, the symbols being in low relief.—Philadelphia Ledger.
Rivalry Run Mad.
Tourist—Does your rival across the road keep a pretty good hotel? Landlord—Good; well I don't think. Why last summer the fat boy from a museum boarded with him, and when he got back to New York he got an engagement as a skeleton dude.

Old Heads in Great Britain.
The great age of ninety-seven attained by Sir James Bacon reminds us that in the present century two Lord Chancellors of England, Lords Lyndhurst and Brougham, and one Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Lord Plunkett, have been nonagenarians. Lord Lyndhurst attained his ninety-third year, and Lords Brougham and Plunkett were ninety.
A Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, the late Hon. Thomas Lefoy, who died in 1869, aged ninety-three, presided in the Queen's Bench in Ireland in 1866, when he was over ninety years of age. It is somewhat remarkable that the late Sir James Bacon was raised to the judicial bench in the same year (1870) as Dr. Durnford, the nonagenarian Bishop of Chichester, who was born in 1802, was raised to the Episcopal bench.—Westminster Gazette.
Kaiser Wilhelm, of Germany, is spending \$1,500,000 on additions and improvements to his palace in Berlin, which it will take seven years to complete. Last year \$350,000 were spent in rebuilding the northwestern end.
Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.
Japanese workmen wear on their backs an inscription describing their business.
Tobacco Stinking Breath.
Not pleasant to always carry around, but it don't compare with the nerve-destroying power that tobacco keeps at work night and day to make you weak and impotent. Dull eyes, loss of interest in sweet words and looks tell the story. Brace up—quit. No-To-Bac is a sure quick cure. Guaranteed by Druggists everywhere. Book, titled "Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away," free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., New York City or Chicago.
Miss Jessie Gray, a young Scotch woman, has been appointed sanitary inspector of women's workshops in Islington, London.
The Ladies.
The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use the California liquid laxative, Syrup of Figs, under all conditions makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Co., printed near the bottom of the package.
E. A. Root, Toledo, Ohio, says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured my wife of catarrh fifteen years ago and she has had no return of it. It's a sure cure." Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle
I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my boy's life last summer.—Mrs. ALLIE DOUGLASS, LeRoy, Mich., Oct. 20, 1894.
If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

Always Tired
Describes a dangerous condition, because it means that the vitality is becoming exhausted by reason of impoverished blood. Give new life to the vital fluid and the nerves and muscles will grow stronger. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives strength, because it makes pure, rich blood. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye today. \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and family cathartic. 25c.
N Y N U—28

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR
IMPERIAL GRANUM
IT IS
★ THE BEST ★
FOOD
FOR
Dyspeptic, Delicate, Infirm and AGED PERSONS
★ JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York. ★

WHO IS IT
That insists upon keeping a stock of
Radway's Ready Relief
In the house?
Why, the wise mother. Because, when taken internally it cures in a few minutes, Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.
DOSE—Half a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water.
Used externally, it will cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Mosquito Bites, Stings of Insects, Sunburns, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Coughs, Colds and all throat troubles.
Radway's Ready Relief, aided by Radway's Pills, will cure Fever and Ague; Malarious, Bilious and other Fevers.
Fifty Cents a Bottle. Sold by Druggists. RADWAY & CO., New York.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

WOMEN WITH DRESS SUIT CASES.

The extent to which New York women carry dress suit cases nowadays was illustrated the other day by a group of three young women who stood at the curbstone in Broadway waiting for an opportunity to cross. Each carried a dress suit case.—Chicago Times-Herald.

THREE YARDS COST \$1,000.

At the sale of Irish work at Lord Fitzwilliam's house in Grosvenor Square, London, there was exhibited a flounce of the finest needlepoint, three yards in length by eighteen inches deep, which occupied eight workers for twelve months in the making. Allowing the moderate wage of \$2.50 a week to each worker, the cost of this production was over \$1,000. It was made in the lace school of the Presentation Convent of Youghal. A narrower piece, made in the same school, was the year's product of six workers.—New York World.

THE NEW WOMAN'S THUMB.

The thumb is now regarded by the thoughtful student of palmistry as the little bird that whispers secrets about character. The new woman's thumb stands at right angles to her hands every time. If a man wants a submissive wife let him see to it that he weds a woman whose thumbs lie flat or droop a little. The weak man's thumb is weak and pendant; the strong man's thumb is strong and erect. The same little bird can be relied on to whisper into a maiden's ear secrets she will like to know about the man in whom she is interested. You can tell at a glance at a man's thumb whether he is an aimless thinker or a man who carries his ideas or some one else's into execution.—Chicago News.

THE NEW REMOVABLE SLEEVE.

Finish the waist, putting a bias facing around the armhole. Measure it and cut a straight band of the material like the sleeve, of the same length as the armhole and about one inch in width. Cut a straight band of lining (silesia or cambric) of the same width, but about one inch shorter than the first band. Gather the sleeve and set it onto the band of lining, the wrong side of the sleeve being next the band. Set the band of the material on the other side and turn both over, meeting the edges and sewing them together. The sleeve can then be fastened into the armhole with hooks (on the band) and eyes (underside of armhole) or buttons and buttonholes. This will be a great advantage to ladies who wish to be in the fashion but find their sleeves cost so much that there is nothing left for a gown.—New England Homestead.

NEWSPAPER WOMEN' RAIMENT.

The newspaper woman, perhaps, has had more than her share of unjust criticism in regard to her personal appearance, says an exchange. She has been represented usually as being somewhat like Peggotty in regard to buttons, as well as heedless as to boots and careless in regard to gloves, with hieroglyphics on her cuffs. There is no profession which offers so many difficulties in the way of keeping spick and span, for there is constant danger of entangling boot heels in unloosened dress bindings and facings, on account of the haste which forbids the taking of "the stitch in time," but it is to the credit of women who are obliged to work from ten to fifteen hours a day that the majority of them pass among their sisters of leisure at receptions and teas without being conspicuous for careless attire.

Women of all spheres of life may not admit the truth of Prof. Teufelsdröckh's grand proposition—"man's earthly interests are all hooked up and buttoned together and held up by clothes"—but they are realizing that pretty gowns are potent factors in the struggle for success in business.—New Orleans Picayune.

DRESS FOR MATURE WOMEN.

The greatest amount of care is required in the selection of attire for women who are past their first bloom. When a woman has turned thirty-five

or forty, she should seek to adapt dress to her years. To do this it is by no means necessary to look dowdyish or to wear things that are unbecoming or old-looking. The first principle of appropriate dress for women in middle life is to select good material, and have it made in a conservative fashion, an abundance of frills, ruffles and fussiness being emphatically out of place on a woman of forty to fifty years. When she has passed the half-century landmark, every effort to appear youthful and dress in juvenile fashion simply makes her ridiculous, and emphasizes the marks of time in her general appearance.

There is nothing that betrays a woman's age like dressing too young. A young woman may wear conservative and mature-looking dresses and wraps and bonnets, yet be very stylish and elegant; but if the woman who is past fifty attempts the styles that properly belong to twenty or twenty-five, she gives unmistakable evidence of a weakness in her brain or a very decided perversion of good taste.

Materials for handsome dresses for middle-aged women should be of good quality, and such as will require but a limited amount of garniture. There are fabrics that are handsome enough without much trimming, and whatever decoration is used should be of the highest grade.

It is possible so to dress that the flight of years is not kept conspicuously in view. But this must be done by the choice of plain but rich styles and fabrics, and a careful adaptation of them to the personality of the wearer. To dress as suits one's age, not in the stuffy, old-fashioned prim modes that were adopted when our grandmothers put on caps at thirty-five, but to follow at a little distance, the changings in fashion, is the true art of the toilet for women of years.—New York Ledger.

FASHION NOTES.

Garniture of heavy white or beure lace is fashionable on barege gowns.

A jaunty hussar jack of grayish blue cloth is beautifully braided in black.

Mixed cloths in great variety are shown for traveling capes, to be made in golf style.

The high two-button, turn-over collar is the latest thing for the neck of the cotton shirt waist.

Some of the prettiest gowns for children are of silken-dotted wool. Bourette and all-silk effects are also seen.

Dainty, delicate and almost gossamerlike in appearance are the butterfly veil pins which have won a deserved popularity.

Leghorn hats, to be worn at suburban resorts, are trimmed with half-long black ostrich feathers and large bunches of pink roses.

A knife pleating of colored silk edges a stylish cape of black velvet. The neck has a ruche of the silk, and the cape is lined throughout with it.

Dressy black and colored woolen costumes are trimmed with a round or square yoke of white satin, overlaid with black or yellow applique lace.

Exquisite photograph frames are formed of enameled roses, violets, forget-me-nots, etc., having a tiny Rhinestone or pearl in the center of the flower.

The bonbonnières are very tiny, some being no larger than a small watch, but the richest ornamentation and most delicate workmanship are lavished on them.

The zone-shaped clasps for evening wear incrustated with rubies and diamonds are exquisite in shape and construction, and would lend distinction to the simplest evening gown.

The fleur de lis enameled in natural colors adorns the highly burnished surface of a handsome buckle, and distinctive types of decoration of all the Louis are popular ornamentations.

Jewelled whips are a fad now, because it is the custom among women in the smart set who ride or drive or hunt to hang their collection of whips on the door of their morning room or the door of the hall, after the English fashion, thus affording a fine opportunity for displaying their style and quality.

THANK THE LOVELLS!

To Them More Than to Others Is Due the Fair Play Accorded to Wheelmen.

From the beginning of cycling in this country the makers have been its strongest bulwarks, and to them is due the credit for the proud position riders of the bicycle hold. To the members of the trade, therefore, we owe much, as it was their pluck and their money that have made for us our position.



COL. BENJ. S. LOVELL.

Among the men who early felt the benefits of cycling, and did not hesitate to expend money, is Colonel Ben. S. Lovell, of Boston, Treasurer of the John P. Lovell Arms Company, of that city. Their firm name has been a familiar one for over fifty years, having been established in 1840, doing a sporting goods and gun business. Being in a kindred trade, it was but natural that they should engage in the making and selling of bicycles. Their success has been unbounded, as they have made a name for the Lovell Diamond Cycles that is a familiar household one in every hamlet in the land. It is not possible to have done that without cost, and a considerable one, too, as readers of current literature will admit, for have not all of us encountered the symbolic words "Lovell Diamonds?" To estimate the gross amount that has been expended for advertising would be a difficult task, but it is said that considerably over \$100,000 was spent by them during 1894. All the big Eastern dailies had entire pages, which cost lots of money, and the magazines filled many pages exploiting Lovell Diamond Cycles.

Can it be wondered at, then, that cycling has become popular, when men like Colonel Lovell spend such sums to make it so?

Colonel Lovell is Treasurer of the John P. Lovell Arms Company, and is a man of rare business attainments, acquired by long experience and an aptitude possessed by few. In private life he has won the respect and esteem of every one he has been brought in contact with, while his public record is equally good, on five different occasions representing his town in the Legislature, serving in both branches. He served on the staff of Governor Long for three consecutive years, and is now a member of Governor Greenhalges staff. He has been a delegate to four National conventions, and there is not an office in the gift of his townsmen which would not be at his disposal were it not for his great business responsibilities. There is no man in the bicycle business more respected than Colonel Benj. S. Lovell, and no better bicycle is made in the world than the Lovell Diamond.

A Disease That is Gaining Ground.

One terrible form of brain disease, with mental symptoms, is certainly increasing, writes Dr. G. S. Clouston, of the Morningside Asylum. That malady may be described as a breakdown of the great centre of mind and motion in the brain; it always goes on from bad to worse till it renders its victim utterly helpless in mind and body, and kills him in a few years. No cure, and scarcely any mitigation of this later-day curse, has yet been devised. It is a disease of cities, of restless lives, of active brains in their primes; sometimes of dissipation, of life at high pressure commonly.

During the past year the asylums of Scotland received 150 new cases; those of England 1400, and those in Ireland fifty-two. The asylum statistics of this country show an even greater number.

In a single asylum of New York State, for example, that at Ogdensburg, there were among the 659 admissions thirty-one cases of general paresis. This would make the proportion of general paresis over four per cent.

Among seven State asylums, to which 1942 patients were admitted in 1890, there were sixty-six cases of general paresis, or a little over three per cent. If four per cent be the general ratio for this disease in the State of New York, then the total number of paretics among the 16,000 insane would be about 640. As a matter of fact the number is much greater, because the proportion of this disease is larger in the New York and Kings County Asylums than in those of the State at large. But even if there were but 4000 cases of general paresis among the 100,000 insane of this country, it would be an extraordinary evidence of the development of the disease which in the last century was certainly not known, even if it did exist.

An Unfortunate Similarity.

Harry Hipwell, a bellboy in a St. Louis hotel, has had trouble through the fellow that looked like him. The other fellow was named Powers. He is so much like Hipwell, even to a bad tooth in his mouth, that the two were often mistaken for each other while they were both employed in the same place. Powers went to Chicago, where he took Hipwell's name, and got employment in a hotel. Pretty soon a guest was robbed, and Powers disappeared. The smart Chicago detectives learned that "Hipwell" was in St. Louis, and they gathered him in and took him to Chicago, where he was put to no little trouble in proving that he was not the person wanted.—New Orleans Picayune.

Religious Dancing.

In Abyssinia the duties of priests "consist in reading the prayers, chanting, administering the sacrament and dancing; the latter being indulged in during religious processions." That the dancing is in this case imported into the quasi-Christian religion by adoption from some previous religion (a like adoption being common with Roman Catholic missionaries) is a conclusion supported by an instance from a remote region. Describing the usages of the Pueblos, Lummissays:

"The cachinas or sacred dances which were in vogue before Columbus, still survive; but now they are applied to the festivals of the church, and are presumed to be as grateful to Tata Dios as to the Sun."

But the way in which singing and dancing before the visible ruler differentiate into singing and dancing before the ruler no longer visible, is best seen in the early records of civilized races. To the above illustrations furnished by Hebrew history may be added various others. Thus I Samuel x. 5, tells of "a company of prophets coming down from the high place with a psaltery, and a tabret, and a pipe, and a harp before them;" and, according to some translators, dancing and singing. Again in I Chronicles ix. 33, we read of certain Levites that "these are the singers, chief of the fathers of the Levites." And in Psalm cxlix, there is the exhortation: "Let them praise His name in the dance; let them sing praises unto Him with the timbrel and harp;" worship which was joined with the execution of "vengeance upon the heathen."—Popular Science Monthly.

Maryland's Melon Territory.

Of the entire melon-producing territory Maryland heads the list. The adaptability of the soil and the fact that the art of geponics is understood is attested by the myriads which are raised. When the arrivals begin to pour in freely, Light street wharf is a packed mass of green. The bulk of the consignments are received at the foot of Light street. They are brought on sloops, schooners, pungies and bugeyes. Wagon trains from Anne Arundel County are constantly coming in with large quantities. The boats, as a rule, make two trips a week. The consumption here is enormous. Prices, as a rule, range from \$40 to \$5 per 100 in a wholesale way, according to condition, these figures representing the extreme highest and lowest during the season.—Baltimore News.

A parrot only costs ten cents in some parts of South America.

Throat Paralysis.

(From the Courier-Herald, Saginaw, Mich.)

It was publicly talked all over Clare County, Michigan, for some time before the Courier-Herald sent a reporter to Dover to fully investigate the Coulter matter. He finally went, and we publish to-day his full report. The Coulters are prominent people, though Mrs. C. in response to the question whether she objected to being interviewed, said, "Certainly not." Her story follows:

"About 14 years ago we decided to take up our abode in Dover and everything went along smoothly for several years, business progressed, and being of a saving temperament we accumulated quite an amount. Our family increased as the years rolled by and we now have 5 children living, the oldest 15, youngest 3, but sickness made its way into our household, and doctors' bills flooded upon us, until we have nothing left but our home and these sweet children. Everything went to satisfy the claims of physicians.

"About three years ago I had a miserable feeling at the back of my ears, my right hand became paralyzed and the paralysis extended to my arm and throat, and would affect my head and eyes, sometimes for days I would lose my sight, my face was deformed, lifeless as it were, my nose was drawn to one side, and I presented a pitiable appearance and never expecting to regain my natural facial expressions. I employed the best physicians that could be procured, expending thousands of dollars for their services, but could not obtain relief. At last, they stated my case was beyond the reach of medical skill, and it would be but a short time until the end would come. This certainly was not very encouraging to me, but I never gave up hope. In connection with receiving the attendance of physicians I have tried every medicine known to the apothecary but never received any relief until Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People came to my assistance. Before I had taken half of the first box the deformity in my face had left me, and before four boxes had been consumed the paralysis had disappeared entirely, and much to my surprise I felt like a new woman. I have not taken any medicine since last spring, just about a year ago, and my trouble has not appeared since. I owe my health, my life to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

"A short time since my little boy John was afflicted with St. Vitus dance. He could not walk across the room without assistance, in fact he would fall all over himself, but after taking a few boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, St. Vitus' dance entirely left him, and no trace of the affliction is left. These Pills are worth their weight in gold. You may say in this connection that I am willing at any time to make affidavit to the truth of these statements, and furthermore, I will answer any communication concerning my case, as I consider it nothing more than right and just that I should assist suffering humanity."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., for 50 cents per box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

A woman living near Silao, Mexico, gave birth to five boys, all living and doing well.

You Think It Is Something Else.

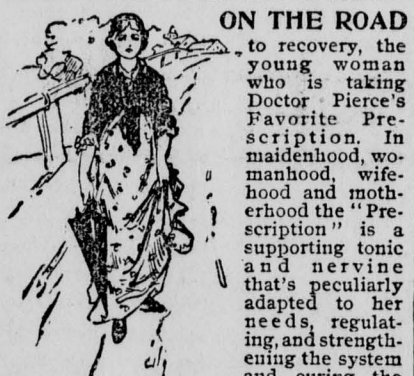
The "why" of the bad feeling is what puzzles you. It is easy to imagine so many causes, when the real one is indigestion. You think it's something else. The cure is Ripans Tablets. A single tabule gives relief. Ask the druggist.

Royal Baking Powder
Highest of all in leavening strength.
Latest U. S. Government Food Report.
ABSOLUTELY PURE

One Snake Kills the Other.

The oft-told tale that the bite of one snake does not inconvenience another snake may now be relegated where it belongs. At the aquarium in Berlin, Germany—perhaps the most wonderful collection of live reptiles, fishes and saurians in the world—a splendid specimen of American rattlesnake was bitten last week by an Australian sister—or brother; I don't know which. The result was the sudden death of the rattler.—Chicago Record.

A bronze bust of Dr. Joseph Leidy, for forty years Professor of Anatomy in Pennsylvania University, has been accorded a niche of honor in the institution he served so long and well.



ON THE ROAD

to recovery, the young woman who is taking Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. In maidenhood, womanhood, wifehood and motherhood the "Prescription" is a supporting tonic and nerve that's peculiarly adapted to her needs, regulating the system and curing the derangements of the sex. Why is it so many women owe their beauty to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription? Because beauty of form and face radiate from the common center—health. The best bodily condition results from good food, fresh air and exercise coupled with the judicious use of the "Prescription."

It reaches the origin of the trouble and corrects it.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S Medical Discovery.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,

Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.



DAVIS CREAM SEPARATORS

A Peerless Leader. Successful, Meritorious Pamphlet Wanted Free. Agents Wanted. DAVIS & RANKIN, BLDG. & MFG. CO., Sole Manufacturers, 240-254 W. Lake St. Chicago, Ill.

SITUATIONS When QUALIFIED—Young Men to learn Telegraphy, Station and Express Agents' Duties, F. WHITEMAN, Chatham, N.Y.

"A Fair Face May Prove a Foul Bargain." Marry a Plain Girl if She Uses

SAPOLIO

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR, \$1.00
SIX MONTHS, .50
THREE MONTHS, .25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa., as second-class matter.

HASTINGS LAYS ASIDE HIS PEN.

HARRISBURG, July 6.—The Governor's work on the 468 bills left in his hands by the Legislature was finished at noon to-day, when the last batch was disposed of. A summary of the work of the late legislature by Wilson M. Gearhart, chief clerk of the State Department, shows that 484 bills were approved, as against 371 for the season of 1893, then the largest number approved under the new constitution, which shows an excess of 113 for the recent session. Before adjournment 24 bills were vetoed and 96 after, which, with five partial vetoes, makes the number 125. The total number of resolutions signed at the late session was 68, as against 43 two years ago. One resolution was vetoed.

This afternoon Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth Barnett and Chief Clerk Gearhart read the proclamation of bills vetoed in the rotunda of the Capitol.

The Governor vetoed the Woods Water bill, which required municipalities to purchase water works of private corporations before engaging in the business of furnishing water to their inhabitants. The Governor also vetoed bills appropriating \$195,000 to the State Normal Schools of the state; appropriating \$15,000 for the purchase of William Penn's charter of liberties to the province of Pennsylvania, giving preference of appointment or employment to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors in the several departments of State or on public works; appropriating \$10,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of new penitentiary buildings for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and making appropriation of \$5000 to establish experimental stations for culture, curing and preparation of tobacco under the auspices of Pennsylvania State colleges.

MOUNT UNION.

Miss Minnie Shaver is seriously ill at her home in this place.

C. E. Etnier, of Pittsburg, visited friends in town last week.

J. B. Wharton, of Tyrone, spent Sunday with parents in this place.

R. M. Longacre spent a few days with friends in Philadelphia recently.

An itinerant band of musicians discoursed some fine music on our streets on Wednesday last.

H. C. Kieferle, of the Port Royal Times, spent several days last week with parents and friends in this place.

W. W. Withington, of Washington, D. C., has located in this place and will open a pension claim office in a few days.

Miss Annie Rummel and Mrs. A. Simons are attending the Christian Endeavor convention in Boston, this week.

Mrs. Louisa Etnier, a former proprietor of the well-known Seibert house, now the Commercial Hotel in this place, is in town on a visit to friends.

Alfred Simons was called to Tyrone suddenly on Monday evening, by the illness of his brother, S. R. Simons, who was a former resident of this place.

The band held a festival on Saturday evening, on the lots opposite the station, at which they disposed of quite a number of cakes and ice cream left over from the Fourth.

Mrs. Fannie Sechrist, wife of Isaac Sechrist, a resident of this place, died on Tuesday night last after a lingering illness. The funeral took place on Thursday from the M. E. church, Rev. Wm. Brill officiating.

The Glorious Fourth of July was observed and celebrated in this place in a fitting manner. The day was taken up by two games of base ball, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon, between the Logan club and the local team, in which Logan was victorious after an exciting game of eleven innings, which abounded in terrific batting, by a score of 27 to 25. The band monopolized the evening with a festival, cake walks, fire works and the

watch contest, the prize being awarded to Miss Anna Sechler, who raised the largest amount of money. Miss Mary Spanogle received a handsome ring for her effort. A large and orderly crowd witnessed the ball games and other exercises of the day.

MILL CREEK.

Mrs. Albert Sanders has been quite sick for the past two weeks.

Preaching in the M. E. church next Sunday evening by Rev. Gray.

Rev. Teasdale will preach in the Baptist church next Sunday morning.

Mrs. Stratford, of Mt. Union, spent last Sabbath with J. G. Hick's family.

Miss Mary McCollum, of Bellville, is the guest of Miss Margaret Carothers.

George Farmer, wife and son spent the Fourth with friends in Huntingdon.

Mrs. George Fisher and little son, of Huntingdon, were Sunday visitors to our town.

Miss Mary Pressler, formerly of this place but now a trained nurse of Philadelphia, returned this week to the home of her childhood to spend the vacation.

The festival held on the Fourth by the Epworth League was well patronized. We have not learned the amount cleared but know the result must have been good.

A certain young gentleman took his lady friend out rowing on the blue Juniata one evening last week and had quite an adventure before returning. While they were gently floating along, gazing on the wonders of nature and engaged in pleasant conversation, a large bass intruded by actually jumping into the boat close to the lady. She screamed for help and the gentleman in rushing to her nearly capsized the boat, but fortunately for them it did not and he succeeded in capturing the fish. The young lady had fish for breakfast the next morning. If anybody doubts the veracity of this statement just call on the new doctor.

Porter Township.

EDITOR ITEM:—Permit me to say a few words through your columns in behalf of the candidacy of my friend G. D. Wood, for the Republican nomination for sheriff. The time for the primaries is drawing near and the friends of the different contestants are lining up. I have known Mr. Wood for many years and must say that if he receives the nomination the people would find in him one of the most obliging officials they ever elevated to a position of public trust. As a friend he is true as steel and as a Republican he is active, enthusiastic and tireless. He has worked early and late for the success of the party, identifies himself with no side issues but forges straight ahead for party success. He is a Christian gentleman and we hope to see him made the party's standard bearer in this contest.

REPUBLICAN.

Of Interest to Grand Army Men.

The circular sent out by Colonel Huling's post No. 176, Grand Army of the Republic, contains much of interest to old soldiers throughout the Juniata valley. It is addressed to the various commanders and comrades and is as follows:

At a regular meeting of post 176, held June 4, the article in the newspapers suggesting a reunion of all the Grand Army posts in the Juniata valley taking in Blair, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata, Perry, Snyder, Northumberland and Union counties, was discussed and then by resolution the committee was appointed to ascertain if the sentiment of the posts in the above district is favorable to such a reunion, and to recommend a meeting of one or two delegates from each post at an early day to form an association to be known as the Juniata Valley Veterans' association.

As Lewistown's centennial celebration will be held September 5 and 6, we would respectfully ask that the first reunion be held at Lewistown during that week. There being no summer encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic we would expect a good turnout of the "old boys" and a royal good time together. A few days could be filled with pleasure and entertainment with the enjoyment of camp life, the opportunity of witnessing the centennial display, and also adding to the demonstration ourselves by a short night parade of our own, when there would be general illumination of the town and fireworks. Lewistown's hospitality and generosity to the old sol-

dier is well known, and we believe this reunion would be made so enjoyable that all would be exceedingly glad they had participated in it.

Would you please take action at the first meeting of your post and advise us as to your decision and the probable number who would attend the reunion. Address your communications to J. B. Eckebarges, chairman of the committee.

Summer Train Service to Bedford Springs via Penna. R. R.

Under the summer schedule taking effect Monday, July 1, the Pennsylvania Railroad company offers to the traveling public increased facilities en route to and from Bedford Springs.

Special attention is directed to the fast time and close connection made by the Day Express leaving Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. and the Main Line Express at 8.00 A. M. connecting at Huntingdon with train reaching Bedford at 2.30 P. M. week days. The Atlantic Express, leaving Pittsburg at 3.10 A. M., will make connection daily for Bedford. Returning, passengers can leave Bedford, week-days, at 10.55 A. M., and arrive Pittsburg 8.10 P. M.

From the East close connection is made by the Fast Line, week days, for all points on the Bedford division. Time tables giving full train service may be had on application to ticket agents.

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only Fifty cents at B. O'Bonnor & Sons, Mill Creek and Mapleton.

—W. H. Nelson, who is in the drug business at Kingville, Mo., has so much confidence in Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy that he warrant every bottle and offers to refund the money to any customer who is not satisfied after using it. Mr. Nelson takes no risk in doing this because the Remedy is a certain cure for the diseases for which it is intended and he knows it. It is for sale by J. G. Gillam.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MAPLETON BOROUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE, 1895.

RECEIPTS.	
State Appropriation, year end—	\$
ing June, 1895.....	843 65
Balance on hand from last year.....	10 96
From collector, including taxes of all kinds.....	695 97
From loans since last report.....	510 00
EXPENDITURES.	
Repairing.....	13 37
Teachers' wages.....	1015 00
Fuel and contingencies.....	75 29
Fees of collector.....	27 06
" treasurer.....	37 31
Salary of Secretary.....	12 00
Debt and interest paid.....	121 55
Purchase of text books.....	459 14
Purchase of supplies.....	59 59
Other expenses.....	88 31
Balance in treasury.....	121 96

Amt. of bonded indebtedness.....	2060 58	2060 58
Liabilities in excess of resources.....	408 00	
		287 02

TERM REPORT.	
Whole number of schools.....	4
Average number of months taught.....	7
No. male teachers employed.....	3
" female.....	1
Average salaries of male teachers per month.....	36.60
Average salary of female teachers per month.....	35 00
No. male scholars attending all the schools.....	82
No. female scholars attending all the schools.....	78

Whole number in attendance.....	160
Average daily attendance, male.....	69
" female.....	65
Per cent. of attendance, male.....	93
" female.....	93
Cost of each pupil per month.....	\$1.61
No. of mills levied.....	8 1/2
Amt. levied.....	722.72

AUDITORS' STATEMENT.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT—SCHOOL FUND.	
DR.	
Amt. in treasurer's hands at last settlement.....	11 02
State appropriation.....	843 65
Amt. received from collector.....	497 01

CR.	
By amt. of vouchers.....	1260 38
" treasurer's commission, 2 per cent.....	25 21
Balance Dr.....	66 09
	1351 68
	1351 68

SPECIAL FUND.

DR.	
To amt. received from bonds issued.....	510 00
Amt. received from collector.....	163 34

CR.	
By vouchers.....	605 37
Do 2 per cent. as treasurer...	12 10
Balance Dr.....	55 87
	673 34

To balance Dr.....	55 84
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GEO. W. WRIGHT,
J. A. BRUMBAUGH,
L. L. PARKER,
Auditors.

FOR RENT.—A cabinet maker and undertaker shop or store room, with 4-room dwelling attached. Good location. Inquire of Marshall Vocum, Mpleton Depot, Pa.

SHINGLES FOR SALE.—I have 32,000 first class white pine shingles for sale. Also 1,000 shaved lap shingles. Address, AMON L. GREENLAND, Cassville, Pa. 6-12.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

POOR DIRECTOR.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Director of the Poor, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

Tell Twp., June 22, '95. H. L. BOOK.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

CHAS. STRATFORD.
Mount Union, April 3, 1895.

SHERIFF.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for sheriff of Huntingdon county subject to the rules of the Republican party, and I pledge myself to give active support to the ticket nominated.

G. D. WOOD.
Mapleton Borough, Feb. 20, 1895.

SHERIFF.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for sheriff of Huntingdon county subject to the usages of the Republican party. I pledge myself to give active support to the ticket nominated.

T. J. C. RIPLEY.
Rockhill Borough, Feb. 25, '95.

SHERIFF.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Sheriff of Huntingdon county, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

B. S. RUMBERGER.
Petersburg, April 10.

C. B. Crum,

The King Of Low Prices.

'Tis good value people want and they who supply it never lack customers. That's our business idea. These suggestions speak loud:

Men's Suits, \$2.25 to \$6.50 are bargains.
Boys' Suits, 12 to 18 years, \$2.50 to \$4.90.
Boys' Wool Suits, 65c. to \$2.00.
Boys' Wash Suits, 65 cents.
Men's Wool Pants, \$1.35 to \$2.50, regularly worth \$2.50 to \$4.
Ladies' Duck Blazer Suits, \$1.25, Wrappers 65c. to \$1.25.

In Millinery

We can save you 25 to 50 per cent. Ladies' Hats, 10c. up. We have some special bargains in

HATS; DRY GOODS
BOOTS AND SHOES
CARPETS
NOTIONS GROCERIES

Don't be foolish enough to pay \$40 or \$50 for a sewing machine when you can get THE BEST for \$15.98 to \$17.98. All we ask is a trial. We are sure of your trade.

SALTILLO, PA.

The Profit is Down



Never before have Fine Goods sold for lower prices than we are now making on our

Irresistible Bargains

We ask the privilege of selling you on the closest living margins the finest styles and qualities that money can buy in the line of

Men's and Boys' Clothing, Hats and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Our Children's Department

IS A DELIGHT TO THE EYE TO BEHOLD.

Such magnificent styles and the assortments, will satisfy the choicest buyers. And the most important is the low price we offer them for.

JUNIOR FAUNTLEROY SUITS REEFER

Are the most dressy and look the neatest on Children, ages 3 to 6. They are made up very fancy of durable material and prices are within reach of all.

Inspect the goods, compare the prices, and you will admit that we are offering THE OPPORTUNITY OF THE SEASON. Give us one chance to make you happy with

Beautiful Goods at BED ROCK Prices.

Economy, Comfort and Satisfaction GO WITH EVERY PURCHASE.

Everything Marked in Plain Figures and Sold Strictly—One Price.

HAZLETT BROS.,

404 Penn Street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Millinery Opening.

I will each week open the latest styles in New Millinery, just received from New York, for the

Spring and Summer

Season of 1895. Call and see them. Prices to suit all.

KATE COWHER, MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

COLUMBUS DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

BEST SET OF TEETH, \$8.

DR. C. H. BOYER, Manager,

4-10-95. Fifth St., HUNTINGDON, PA.

J. L. Houck.

Hats.

Arguments are needless, as all good judges agree that we have the finest line of men's, boys' and children's straw hats found in any country store in the county, viz: Mackinaws, Cantons, Palms, Panamas and Sailors. (The low prices are selling them.

Underwear.

We propose this season to make this department complete and you will find just what you want at the right prices. Our Notion, Grocery and Dry Goods department is complete in line of staples.

Hardware.

We also have a line of shovels, forks, hoes, rakes, paints, oils, &c. and will add a line of tinware.

Fish.

Our white fish and ciscoes are acknowledged to be the finest bro't to this market.

Wall paper at lowest prices and all borders given free with paper.

J. L. Houck,

CASSVILLE, Pa.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Miss Alice Long, of Huntingdon, spent the Fourth with Mapleton friends.

—Rev B. J. Hummel will preach in the U. B. church next Sunday evening.

—Rev. Joseph Gray will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday morning.

—There is an abundant crop of huckleberries in this section of the county this year.

—The Millersville Normal school graduated a class of over a hundred at the end of this term.

—Miss Emma Hooper has gone to Huntingdon where she will spend the remainder of the summer.

—Another daughter arrived at the home of President Cleveland at Gray Gables on Monday afternoon.

—George W. David, of Brady township, while in town on the Fourth, paid the ITEM office a pleasant call.

—Resident Clerk, Jere B. Rex spent a few hours of the week with his father and sister in Mapleton.

—Gov. Hastings has signed the bill appropriating \$170,360 to the Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon.

—The daily weather prognostications are now being posted at the post office at this place and prove quite a convenience.

—Charles W. Swope, who had been attending a select school at Pine Grove, this county, has returned home for the summer.

—Elsworth Swanger, who has been living in Altoona, on Monday rented a house in Mapleton and will remove to this place.

—M. S. Bollinger and family, of Huntingdon, spent a portion of the past week with friends and relatives in Mapleton.

—New water stations are being erected along the middle division of the Pennsylvania railroad, between Tyrone and Mifflin.

—The Juniata county people who are now residents of Blair county will hold a reunion at Lakemont Park near Altoona, next Saturday.

—Ten thousand Pennsylvanians, now resident in Kansas held a regular old style Pennsylvania celebration on the Fourth of July at Salina, Kansas.

—The Sunday schools of this place are making preparations to hold a union picnic on Saturday, July 27th. The grounds have not yet been selected.

—Dr. W. J. Campbell and Samuel Hatfield left yesterday morning for Boston where they will attend the convention of the Christian Endeavor Society.

—A. H. Stever, of this place, has secured a position as brakeman on the P. R. R. at Huntingdon. He left yesterday morning to enter upon his duties at that place.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad company is erecting a large track scales at its Pottsville yard that will weigh half a dozen cars at a time, going at full speed.

—The Lycoming county centennial at Williamsport closed on the 4th. 40,000 persons were present to witness the industrial parade which was two miles long.

—Two cloudbursts occurred near Chambersburg on Friday. At Millbrook two hundred and fifty feet of the Western Maryland railroad was washed away, and crops were badly damaged.

—There is a fine of \$15 for not destroying Canada thistles, and it is also the duty of the supervisors throughout this state to cut and destroy the same where they may be found growing along the public highway.

—The American copy of Poe's "Tamerlane" now sells for \$2,500 and it has been bound in a \$500 cover. It was recently owned by a firm of publishers who would have charged Poe \$500 for printing it.

—Manager James G. Spangler desires us to say that the Mapleton base ball club challenges any club in Huntingdon county for a game to be played at such time and place as may mutually be agreed on.

—Dr. A. H. Evans, of Hopewell, accompanied by his niece Miss Emma Evans, of Rockwood, Somerset county, drove to Mapleton Saturday, by way of Cassville, and spent Sunday with D. M. Evans and wife of this place.

—The arrangements for the reunion of Company B, of the famous Bucktail regiment, at Newport, on Saturday, July 20, are going forward and the committee will doubtless be in position to announce the programme in a few days.

—J. G. Gillam and L. F. Baker left yesterday morning for Licking creek where they will spend several days trying to capture some speckled fish. Both these gentlemen are experienced fishermen and will no doubt catch a fine string.

—A common wooden bucket is traveling by express over the Pennsylvania system of railways, which was started from Atlanta. Every messenger who handles it attaches a tag, and at present the sides of the bucket are covered with stickers.

—Our habit of reading the Declaration of Independence, on the Fourth of July is derived from the old English custom of having the Magna Charta read twice a year in the cathedrals. The bishops not only read it, but excommunicated those who broke it.

—The amount of savings deposited by Pottstown public school pupils during the last term was \$3,987.47. Pottstown was the first town in Pennsylvania to introduce the school savings system, and during the period of its operation, from December 30, 1889, the deposits have been \$37,442.35.

—The announcement is made that the Pennsylvania Railroad company will shortly spend \$50,000 in erecting stock yards on a farm it owns near Lancaster, Pa. After the yards are completed they will be leased to the Union Stock Yard company, a corporation recently organized under the laws of Pennsylvania.

—Trainmaster W. D. Cramer, of Mifflin, was in town Monday taking measurements for some improvements about the station. The bay-window office which is in too close proximity to the tracks will be torn out up to the second floor and the partition between the ticket office and express room will be taken out.

—The Johnstown Tribune says: It is reported that during the month of June the Pennsylvania Railroad company in this place handled more freight than in any previous month in the history of the company, and that the Cambria Iron company's freight bill alone amounted to \$212,000 for the month.

—At Mahanoy City, Pa., a chicken flew into a church and laid an egg on one of the seats. A Pottsville young lady found the egg and took it home, used it in baking a cake, and thus started the fund for the building of a new Methodist Episcopal church at Pottsville, which fund is growing to large proportions.

—Prof. W. J. Swigart, observer at Huntingdon, reports the following weather record for June: Mean temperature 71.3; maximum temperature 99, on the 3d and 4th; minimum temperature 43; on the 8th; total precipitation 4.70 inches; number of days clear 5, partly cloudy 19, cloudy 6; thunder storms on the 4th, 13th, 24th, 27th.

—M. L. Rex, who left on the 30th ult. to assume the superintendency of the Masillon stone and sand company, near Masillon, Ohio, did not find the position what it was represented and declined to enter upon the duties. At present he is visiting among friends in Ohio and western Pennsylvania and expects to return home the latter part of this week.

—The Carlisle Sentinel says: "At Mt. Holly, Thursday, a pupil of the Carlisle Indian school was sitting on the fence watching the game of base ball when a foul ball struck him in the face. He said nothing, but went to a doctor's office and had his injuries attended to. He went back and watched the game, and when asked what was wrong with his face told them the doctor said his jaw was broken."

—Last June Dick Crawford brought his twelve-month-old child, suffering from infantile diarrhoea, to me. It had been weaned at four months old and had always been sickly. I gave it the usual treatment in such cases but without benefit. The child kept growing thinner until it weighed but little more than when born, or perhaps ten pounds. I then started the father to giving Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Before one bottle of the 25 cent size had been used a marked improvement was seen and its continued use cured the child. Its weakness and puny constitution disappeared and its father and myself believe the child's life was saved by this remedy. J. T. Marlow, M. D. Tamaroa, Ill. For sale by J. G. Gillm.

—The State Bar Association of Pennsylvania convenes at Bedford to-day on their first annual meeting. Lawyers to the number of 400 many accompanied by their families, will be in attendance. Many have already arrived and the Bedford Springs hotel has set apart rooms for 350 of the visitors.

—At a trial of a new electric motor on a regular railway line in Connecticut last week a speed of eighty-five miles an hour was developed, and it was decided to equip the entire line with electricity. There is no doubt but in the near future steam as a motive power will have to give place to electricity, and that the highest rate of speed consistent with safety will be developed—eighty, perhaps a hundred miles an hour.

—By a decision of the supreme court handed down recently, when a veteran who is very poor, dies, his family may bury him and the county shall stand the expense up to \$50. The custom has been in some counties to bury such unfortunates by contract, let to the lowest bidders. The supreme court says that the law intended that the old soldiers should have a decent burial and that the county should pay a moderate expense.

—The officers of W. C. No. 59, Pa., P. O. S. of A. of this place were installed by District President, J. E. Giffin, Tuesday evening of last week. They are as follows: R. H. Brumbaugh, president; L. L. Parker, vice president; H. E. Himes, M. of F; L. E. Himes, conductor; L. F. Baker, inspector; R. Cowher, gaurd; D. F. McConahy, Asst. Secretary; B. F. Slates, chaplain; William McMullin, Jacob Turnbaugh, Harry Cowher and Geo. Buchanan, sentinels; I. N. Swope, trustee. L. L. Parker, delegate; J. A. Brumbaugh, alternate.

—Two meetings of the school board of this borough were held last week, one Wednesday evening and the other Saturday morning. At the Wednesday meeting Miss Bertha Madden was elected teacher of the No. 2 school for the ensuing term. During the past three years Miss Madden has been engaged in this grade of work at Rockhill and Superintendent Rudy and Prof. Silverthorn bear testimony to her qualifications as an instructor and as a disciplinarian. At the meeting Saturday morning W. H. Burd, of Donnelly's Mills, Perry county was elected principal and teacher of No. 4 school. Mr. Burd is a young man, a graduate of Shippensburg State Normal school and has been teaching for five years. The county superintendent of Lebanon county, under whom he taught three years, and the county superintendent of Perry county highly recommended him as an instructor, an organizer, and a disciplinarian. Both speak of his moral qualifications and his energy in very complimentary terms.

—Juniata Valley Campmeeting.

The twenty-fourth annual gathering of the Juniata Valley campmeeting association will be held at Newton Hamilton, August 13 to 23rd. The religious exercises will be in charge of Rev. J. B. Polsgrove, presiding elder of the Juniata district, who will be sustained by efficient ministerial service. Prof. J. C. Conn will conduct the singing. Rev. R. H. Gilbert, of Tyrone, Pa., will have charge of the children's meeting, and Rev. J. H. Mortimer, of Mifflintown, Pa., of the Young People's services.

At its last meeting the association adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That the gates of the Juniata Valley Camp Meeting association be closed on the Sabbath of their camp meeting, and that none will be admitted on that day, except those who have tickets, which tickets will be placed in the hands of the pastors of McVeytown, Newton Hamilton, Mount Union, Shireleysburg and Mapleton, with the understanding that tickets will only be given to persons who come to hear the preaching of the Gospel. On Sabbath forenoon up to the hour of public worship, or preaching, a pastor will be at or near the gates to give tickets to those who come to hear the word of God preached who may not have secured tickets from the pastors:

Resolved, 2. That in no case will tickets be given to persons coming on special trains.

—B. Y. P. U. at Baltimore.

The Fifth International Convention of the Baptist Young Peoples' Union of America will be held at Baltimore, Md., July 18 to 21, and for that occasion the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell, July 16 and 17, excursion tickets to Baltimore at a single fare for the round trip, good to return until August 5 inclusive.

The Fourth in Mapleton.

The observance of Independence Day in Mapleton was not characterized by any particular demonstration. The small boy, and some large ones, made a great deal of noise and burned much powder. Everybody seemed happy and excellent order prevailed. The central point of interest seemed to be in the band hall where a festival was in progress, but many were disappointed because the band committee failed to have the various amusements they had advertised.

The event of the forenoon was the rifle contest between the teams of Mapleton and Orbisonia. This was continued until late in the afternoon and as the annexed score will show resulted in a victory for the home team.

ORBISONIA.			
Wm. Crum,	145	H. Walker,	120
W. Daughenb'gh,	131	A. Lamberson,	118
Wm. Shingler,	126	G. Baird,	116
L. S. Swope,	126	Wm. Potts,	106
Scott Brown,	125	C. Walker,	100
Al. Rodgers,	124	Frank Pheasant,	90
D. Flasher,	121		
Total.....	1548		

MAPLETON.			
G. W. Simpson,	144	Geo. Palmer,	121
Robt. Miller,	137	Geo. Wharton,	117
Jno. L. Miller,	136	Isaac Miller,	116
Geo. W. Morgan,	133	Henry Wilson,	112
J. H. Miller,	131	Geo. Miller,	111
J. S. Etnier,	128	J. G. Gillam,	107
D. M. Cowher,	125		
Total.....	1618		

The Orbisonia team is composed of excellent gentlemen but it seems there are lots of nice men who are not good marksmen. Come again, gentlemen, this victory causes the home team to imagine they are unexcelled in marksmanship.

The local base ball team failed to find a club who would cross bats with them and a game was arranged between two home clubs. A number of spectators witnessed the game but no general interest attached to it.

Some excitement was caused in the latter part of the afternoon by the announcement that Peter L. Posten, a well known citizen of Smith valley, had shot himself. Mr. Posten had come from Huntingdon on Mail east and while in S. L. McDonald's barber shop was handling a revolver. The weapon was discharged, the ball passing through the fleshy part of Mr. Posten's hand. The wound was not serious and the excitement was soon allayed.

At night there were many displays of fireworks by private parties, the most brilliant being those of Samuel Hatfield and L. M. Speer.

A great many visitors were in town during the day and evening and all apparently enjoyed themselves. It was a cool, pleasant day and the absence of bad conduct made everything pass off in a delightful manner.

Reduced Rates to the Seashore.

\$10 FOR THE ROUND TRIP VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Every one, old and young, needs rest and recreation at some time during the heated Summer term, and where can it be obtained better than at the seashore?

No other place can compare with Southern New Jersey in seaside resorts, either in point of number or of excellence. Atlantic City is the most popular resort in America, and Cape May, Sea Isle City, and Ocean City do not fall far short of Atlantic City's high standard.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, whose object always is to give its patrons the cheapest rates compatible with good service, has arranged for a series of excursions to the seashore, similar to those which were so popular last season. The excursions will leave Pittsburg July 18, and August 1, 15, and 29, and the rates will be as follows: Pittsburg, Uniontown, Connellsville, Scottdale, Greensburg, Butler, and Latrobe, \$10; Johnstown, \$9.25; Cresson, \$8.50; Altoona, \$8; Tyrone, \$7.65; Clearfield, \$8.90; Bellefonte, \$8.65; Bedford, \$8.50; Huntingdon, 7.10; Mifflin, \$5.65; proportionate rates from other points.

The tickets will permit of a stay of nearly two weeks, and a choice of either of the seashore points named above will be allowed. A special train of parlor cars and day coaches will leave Pittsburg on each of the above-mentioned dates at about 8.50 A. M.

For detailed information in regard to rates and time of trains apply to ticket agents, Mr. Thomas E. Watt, District Passenger Agent, Pittsburg, or to Tourist Agent, Room 411, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

FIRE INSURANCE.

I can give you Reliable Insurance at nett rates. Don't run the risk of losing your property without protection.

INSURE YOUR { House,
Furniture,
Stable.

Special Rates on Farm Property.

L. M. SPEER, Agt.

This Is
The Time of The
Year

That you want felt boots, fur caps, woolen shirts, flannels, heavy underwear, &c., on the back shelves, and that is where they are. Our shelves are

Chuck Full of Seasonable Goods

The latest styles in Summer Dress Goods and the best selections that the markets can produce. Summer Underwear, light and heavy weight, summer Shirts, Ladies' and Misses, Shoes, and Oxford Ties, Men's, Boys' and Youths' Shoes, at rock bottom prices. A complete assortment of Hardware, Queensware, Tinware and all other wares needed.

Our Stock is Complete, our Prices Are Right.

A. B. Gillam.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "Business Troubles."

TEXT: "These were thy merchants in all sorts of things."—Ezekiel xxvii., 24.

We are at the opening door of returning National prosperity. The coming crops, the re-establishment of public confidence and, above all, the blessing of God will turn in upon all sections of America the widest, greatest prosperity this country has ever seen. But that door of success is not yet fully open, and thousands of business men are yet suffering from the distressing times through which we have been passing.

Some of the best men in the land have faltered, men whose hearts are enlisted in every good work and whose hands have blessed every great charity. The church of God can afford to extend to them her sympathies and plead before heaven with all availing prayer. The schools such men have established, the churches they have built, the asylums and benevolent institutions they have fostered will be their eulogy long after their banking institutions are forgotten. Such men can never fail. They have their treasures in banks that never break and will be millionaires forever. But I thought it would be appropriate to-day and useful for me to talk about the trials and temptations of our business men and try to offer some curative prescriptions.

In the first place, I have to remark that a great many of our business men feel ruinous trials and temptations coming to them from small and limited capital in business. It is everywhere understood that it now takes three or four times as much to do business well than it once did. Once a few hundred dollars were turned into goods. The merchant would be his own storekeeper, his own salesman, his own bookkeeper. He would manage all the affairs himself, and everything would be net profit. Wonderful changes have come. Costly apparatus, extensive advertising, exorbitant store rents, heavy taxation, expensive agencies are only parts of the demand made upon our commercial men, and when they have found themselves in such circumstances with small capital they have sometimes been tempted to run against the rocks of moral and financial destruction. This temptation of limited capital has ruined men in two ways. Sometimes they have shrunk down under the temptation. They have yielded the battle before the first shot was fired. At the first hard dun they surrendered. Their knees knocked together at the fall of the auctioneer's hammer. They blanched at the financial peril. They did not understand that there is such a thing as heroism in merchandise and that there are Waterloo's of the counter and that a man can fight no braver battle with the sword than he can with the yardstick. Their souls melted in them because sugars were up when they wanted to buy and down when they wanted to sell, and unsalable goods were on the shelf and bad debts in their ledger. The gloom of their countenances overshadowed even their dry goods and groceries. Despondency, coming from limited capital, blasted them. Others have felt it in a different way. They have said: "Here I have been trudging along. I have been trying to be honest all these years. I find it is of no use. Now it is make or break." The small craft that could have stood the stream is put out beyond the lighthouse on the great sea of speculation. He borrows a few thousand dollars from friends who dare not refuse him, and he goes bartering on a large scale. He reasons in this way: "Perhaps I may succeed, and if I don't I will be no worse off than I am now, for \$100,000 taken from nothing, nothing remains."

Stocks are the dice with which he gambles. He bought for a few dollars vast tracts of Western land. Some man at the East, living on a fat homestead, meets this gambler of fortune and is persuaded to trade off his estate for lots in a Western city, with large avenues, and costly palaces, and lake steamers smoking at the wharves, and rail trains coming down with lightning speed from every direction. There it is all on paper! The city has never been built nor the railroads constructed, but everything points that way, and the thing will be done as sure as you live. Well, the man goes on, stopping at no fraud or outrage. In his splendid equipage he dashes past, while the honest laborer looks up and wipes the sweat from his brow and says, "I wonder where that man got all his money?" After a while the bubble bursts. Creditors rush in. The law clutches, but finds nothing in its grasp. The men who were swindled say, "I don't know how I could have ever been deceived by that man," and the pictorial, in handsome woodcuts, set forth the hero who in ten years had genius enough to fail for \$150,000!

And that is the process by which many have been tempted through limitation of capital to rush into labyrinths from which they could not be extricated. I would not want to chain honest enterprise. I would not want to block up any of the avenues for honest accumulation that open before young men. On the contrary, I would like to cheer them on and rejoice when they reach the goal, but when there are such multitudes of men going to ruin for this life and the life that is to come through wrong notions of what are lawful spheres of enterprise it is the duty of the Church of God, and the ministers of religion, and the friends of all young men, to utter a plain, emphatic, unmistakable protest. These are the influences that drown men in destruction and perdition.

Again, a great many of our business men are tempted to overanxiety and care. You know that nearly all commercial businesses are overdone in this day. Smitten with the love of quick gain, our cities are crowded with men resolved to be rich at all hazards. They do not care how money comes if it only comes. Our best merchants are thrown into competition with men of more means and less conscience, and if an opportunity of accumulation be neglected one hour some one else picks it up. From January to December the struggle goes on. Night gives no quiet to limbs tossing in restlessness nor to a brain that will not stop thinking. The dreams are harrowed by imaginary loss and flushed with imaginary gains. Even the Sabbath cannot dam back the tide of anxiety, for this wave of worldliness dashes clear over the churches and leaves its foam on Bibles and prayer books. Men who are living on salaries or by the cultivation of the soil cannot understand the wear and tear of the body and mind to which our merchants are subjected when they do not know but that their livelihood and their business honor are dependent upon the uncertainties of the next hour. This excitement of the brain, this corroding care of the heart, this strain of effort that exhausts the spirit, sends a great many of our best men in middle life into the grave, their life dashed out against money safes. They go with their store on their backs. They trudge like camels, sweating, from Aleppo to Damascus. They make their life a crucifixion. Standing behind desks and counters, banished from the fresh air, weighed down by caring cares, they are so many suicides. Oh, I wish I could to-day rub out some of these lines of care; that I could lift some of the burdens from the heart; that I could give

relaxation to some of these worn muscles. It is time for you to begin to take it a little easier. Do your best and then trust God for the rest. Do not fret. God manages all the affairs of your life, and He manages them for the best. Consider the lilies. They always have robes.

Behold the fowls of the air! They always have nests. Take a long breath. Bethink betimes that God did not make you for a pack horse. Dig yourselves out from among the hogheads and the shelves, and in the light of the holy Sabbath day resolve that you will give to the winds your fears, and your fretfulness, and your distresses. You brought nothing into the world, and it is very certain you can carry nothing out. Having food and raiment, be therewith content. The merchant came home from the store. There had been a great disaster there. He opened the front door and said in the midst of his family circle: "I am ruined. Everything is gone. I am all ruined." His wife said, "I am left," and the little child threw up its hands and said, "Papa, I am here." The aged grandmother, seated in the room, said, "Then you have all the promises of God beside, John." And he burst into tears and said: "God forgive me that I have been so ungrateful! I find I have a great many things left. God forgive me!"

Again, I remark that many of our business men are tempted to neglect their home duties. How often it is that the store and home clash, but there ought not to be any collision. It is often the case that the father is the mere treasurer of the family, a sort of agent to see that they have dry goods and groceries. The work of family government he does not touch. Once or twice in a year he calls the children up on a Sabbath afternoon, when he has a half hour he does not exactly know what to do with, and in that half hour he disciplines the children and chides them and corrects their faults and gives them a great deal of good advice, and then wonders all the rest of the year that his children do not do better when they have the wonderful advantage of that semi-annual chastigation.

The family table, which ought to be the place for pleasant discussion and cheerfulness, often becomes the place of perilous expedition. If there be any blessing asked at all, it is cut off at both ends and with the hand on the carving knife. He counts on his fingers, making estimates in the interstices of the repast. The work done, the hat goes to the head, and he starts down the street, and before the family have arisen from the table he has bound up another bundle of goods and says to the customer, "Anything more I can do for you to-day, sir?" A man has more responsibilities than those which are discharged by putting competent instructors over his children and giving them a drawing master and a music teacher. The physical culture of the child will not be attended to unless the father looks to it. He must sometimes lose his dignity. He must sometimes lose his joints. He must sometimes lead them out to their sports and games. The parent who cannot forget the severe duties of life sometimes, to fly the kite and trundle the hoop and chase the ball and jump the rope with his children, ought never to have been tempted out of a crusty and unredeemable solitariness. If you want to keep your children away from places of sin you can only do it by making your home attractive. You may preach sermons and advocate reforms and denounce wickedness, and yet your children will be captivated by the glittering saloon of sin unless you can make your home a brighter place than any other place on earth to them. Oh gather all charms into your house. If you can afford it, bring books and pictures and cheerful entertainments to the household. But above all teach those children, not by half an hour twice a year on the Sabbath day, but day after day and every day teach them that religion is a great gladness; that it throws chains of gold about the neck; that it takes the spring from the wot, no bitterness from the heart, no sparkle from the eye, no ring from the laughter, but that "her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace." I sympathize with the work being done in many of our cities by which beautiful rooms are set apart by our Young Men's Christian Associations, and I pray God to prosper them in all things. But I tell you there is something back of that and before that. We need more happy, consecrated, cheerful Christian homes everywhere.

Have you ever ephered out in the rule of loss and gain the sum, "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" However fine your apparel, the winds of death will flutter it like rags. Home spun and a threadbare coat have sometimes been the shadow of coming robes made white in the blood of the Lamb. The pearl of great price is worth more than any gem you can bring from the ocean, than Australian or Brazilian mines strung in one carnet. Seek after God, find His righteousness, and all shall be well here—all shall be well hereafter.

Some of you remember the shipwreck of the Central America. That noble ship had, I think, about 500 passengers aboard. Suddenly the storm came, and the surges tramped the decks and swung into the hatches, and there went up a hundred voiced death shriek. The foam on the jaw of the wave. The pitching of the steamer as though it were leaping a mountain. The dismal flare of the signal rockets. The long cough of the steam pipes. The hiss of extinguished furnaces. The walking of God on the wave! The steamer went not down without a struggle. As the passengers stationed themselves in rows to bail out the vessel, hark to the thump of the buckets, as men unused to toil, with blistered hands and strained muscles, tug for their lives. There is a sail seen against the sky. The flash of the distress gun is noticed; its voice heard not, for it is choked in the louder booming of the sea. A few passengers escaped, but the steamer gave one great lurch and was gone! So there are some men who sail on prosperously in life. All's well, all's well. But at last some financial disaster comes—a euroclydon. Down they go! The bottom of the commercial sea is strewn with shattered hulks. But because your property goes do not let your soul go. Though all else perish, save that, for I have to tell you of a more stupendous shipwreck than that which I just mentioned. God launched this world 6000 years ago. It has been going on under freight of mountains and immortals, but one day it will stagger at the cry of fire. The timbers of rock will burn, the mountains flame like masts, and the clouds like sails in the judgment hurricane. Then God shall take the passengers off the deck, and from the berths those who have long been asleep in Jesus, and He will set them far beyond the reach of storm and peril. But how many shall go down will never be known until it shall be announced one day in heaven. The shipwreck of a world! So many millions saved! So many millions drowned! Oh, my dear hearers, whatever you lose, though your houses go, though your lands go, though all your earthly possessions perish, may God Almighty, through the blood of the everlasting covenant, save all your souls!

A Flagrant Pension Fraud.

A most flagrant pension fraud has just been discovered at Macon, Mo., by a special agent from Washington. The alleged veteran had secured a pension of \$10,000 on account of total blindness, but the special agent found that the man could see with both his eyes, and was not even debarred from following his business by his alleged disability. He is to be prosecuted for the fraud.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JULY 14.

Lesson Text: "The Golden Calf," Exodus xxxii., 1-8; 30-35—Golden Text: 1 John v., 21—Commentary.

1. "Up, make us gods." Some one has said that whenever we turn away from leaning exclusively upon God either for salvation or for the necessities of the path we are virtually saying, "Up, make us gods." This is equal to a rejection of God. They had not seen Moses nor heard from God for several weeks, and they can trust no longer. They cannot walk by faith, they must have something to look upon. Blessed are all who are content to believe without seeing or feeling—content to live by faith.

2. Aaron, the anointed high priest, seems to have no word of warning or help for them as from God. He was Moses's mouth or spokesman, and Moses was to him instead of God (Ex. iv., 16; vii., 1), and Moses being absent he, like a false prophet, speaks out of his own heart this evil advice (Jer. xxiii., 16). It is sad when we depend upon man instead of upon God for the message—then when the man is absent we have no message. Observe also that as they gave the ornaments of their ears to make an idol, so they gave their ears to the devil (Deut. xxxii., 16, 17).

4. Instead of receiving at their hand the gold to make an idol, they should have received at his hand and from his lips the living words of the living God. It is a sad case indeed when the one who ought to represent the people before God misrepresents God to the people and joins the people in heathenish desires and customs. Through him who should have led them to the God of Glory they changed their glory into the similitude of an ox (Ps. cvi., 20). It looks as if Aaron had wholly lost his reason when we hear him say, "These be thy gods, O Israel." Compare II Thess. ii., 10, 11.

5. "And when Aaron saw it, he built an altar before it." See this sin repeated in the case of Jeroboam and the very words of Aaron used (I Kings xii., 28, 33). This is all the work of the devil from beginning to end, and so is everything like it in the churches and among the people of God to-day. God is a Spirit, and they that worship Him must worship Him in spirit and in truth. And when any person or thing comes between the soul and God it is idolatry.

6. "The people sat down to eat and drink, and rose up to play." See I Cor. x., 7, and it would be well to read the whole chapter. Is it not on the same line of things when in houses built for the worship of God's people bearing the name of Christ meet to eat and drink and be entertained or amused? There is a wonderful likeness to the dancing and singing of the naked people around the golden calf (verses 19, 25) in some things done in our midst in the name of religion.

7. The Lord said to Moses that the people called him down from the mountain to see to it. All the good is from God, all the evil is on our side with satan back of it. Long afterward the Lord said to the people: "O Israel, thou hast destroyed thyself, but in Me is thine help. O Israel, return unto the Lord thy God, for thou hast fallen by thine iniquity" (Hos. xiii., 9; xiv., 1). The sin is ours, the salvation is all His.

8. "They have turned aside quickly out of the way which I commanded them." Blessed are the undefiled in the way who walk in the law of the Lord (Ps. cxix., 1). There is no way for the child of God to walk in but the way, which is Jesus Christ Himself (John xiv., 6). We are not to turn from Him either to the right or the left (Joshua i., 7), and when tempted to turn we have the promise of help and guidance if we are only willing to be guided (Isa. xxx., 31; Cor. x., 13).

30. "I will go up unto the Lord, peradventure I shall make an atonement for your sin." Before coming down from the mount Moses had pleaded for Israel and obtained the assurance that God would spare them as a Nation. The account of this, and the meeting with Joshua, and the destruction and disposition of the calf is found in the intervening verses, also the significance of the question "Who is on the Lord's side?" and the true meaning of consecration. Compare Luke xiv., 26, 27; Math. x., 37, 38.

31. "And Moses returned unto the Lord." While all sin is sin, and even the thought of foolishness is sin (Prov. xxiv., 9), yet some sins are more heinous than others. Moses calls this a great sin. Jesus Himself spoke of a sin that hath never forgiveness at the same time that He spoke of the forgiveness of all manner of sins except this particular sin (Mark iii., 28, 29). The sin that overtops all others is the rejection of Christ the Son of God.

32. "And, if not, blot me, I pray thee, out of Thy book which Thou hast written." He is willing to suffer in their stead if necessary in order to save them. The same spirit is seen in Paul on behalf of the same people Israel (Rom. ix., 3). The reality is seen and fully carried out in the Lord Jesus Christ, who was made a sin offering for Israel and for us that we might be saved (II Cor. v., 21).

33. "Whosoever hath sinned against Me, him will I blot out of my book." In Rev. xx., 12 we read of books being opened, and another book which is the book of life. In Mal. iii., 16 we read of a book of remembrance. What book is referred to in our lesson we may not now know, but we may be sure that if it were possible to have a name blotted out of the book of life our Lord would not have made it such a great ground of rejoicing to have one's name there (Luke x., 20; Rev. iii., 5).

34. "Behold, Mine angel shall go before thee." Nevertheless, in the day when I visit I will visit their sin upon them." The Lord is slow to anger and plenteous in mercy, but sin that is not repented of and forgiven shall in due time be visited. Every penitent sinner may be forgiven by accepting Him who died in his stead, but there is no other way but by the atonement. The guiding and protecting angel is mentioned in Ex. xxiii., 20, "Behold I send an angel before thee to keep thee in the way, and to bring thee into the place which I have prepared." "The angel of His presence saved them" (Isa. lxiii., 9). Well may we say, "If Thy presence go not with me, carry us not up hence" (Ex. xxxiii., 15). But thank God for Math. xxviii., 20; Isa. xli., 10, 13; Deut. xxxi., 8; Heb. xiii., 5, etc.

35. "And the Lord plagued the people, because they made the calf which Aaron made." The Lord judgeth righteously, for there is no unrighteousness with Him. He looketh upon the heart and will render to every one according to their works. Partnership in evil is an evil partnership.—Lesson Helper.

A Farmers' Chautauqua.

A kind of Farmers' Chautauqua is to be organized in California. It is to be called the Farmers' Encampment and Summer School of Economics and Husbandry, and will be located in the Santa Cruz Mountains. There will be lectures on agricultural and economic subjects by experts from Stanford University and the University of California, and also talks on current topics by eminent public men. It is the first event of the kind held in California.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

MILK AND CREAM.	
The market has shown a fair amount of activity during the past week, with the platform surplus selling at an average of \$1.12 per can of 40 quarts.	
Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals.	1,510,185
Condensed milk, gals.	8,088
Cream, gals.	39,470

BUTTER.	
Penn.—Fresh, extras.	17½ @ \$ 13
Firsts.	16 @ 17
Thirds to seconds.	13 @ 15
State—Fancy.	— @ 17
Seconds to firsts.	12 @ 16
Western Inf. Creamery.	11 @ 15
Western Dairy.	9 @ 14
Factory, fresh.	8 @ 12

CHEESE.	
State—Fullcream, white, fancy.	— @ 8½
Full cream, good to prime.	7½ @ 8
State Factory—Part skims, common to prime.	3 @ 5
Part skims, choice.	5½ @ 5½
Full skims.	1½ @ 2

EGGS.	
State & Penn.—Fresh.	— @ 14
Jersey—Fancy.	— @ 15
Western—Prime to choice.	— @ 13
Duck eggs.	— @ 11
Goose eggs.	— @ 11

BEANS AND PEAS.	
Beans—Marrow, 1894, choice.	— @ 250
Medium, 1894, choice.	— @ 200
Pea, 1894, choice.	— @ 215
Red kidney, 1894, choice.	2 05 @ 2 07½
White kidney, 1894, choice.	2 25 @ 2 30
Black turtle soup, 1894.	1 40 @ 1 50
Lima, Cal., 1894, 60 lbs.	— @ 3 40
Green peas, bbls.	— @ 1 07½

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.	
Cherries, ½ lb.	3 @ 10
Blackberries, ½ qt.	8 @ 14
Muskmelons, ½ basket.	50 @ 1 50
Watermelons, ½ 100.	12 00 @ 22 00
Strawberries, N. Y., ½ qt.	8 @ 12
Grapes, Del., ½ basket.	— @ 11
Florida Niagara, ½ case.	2 00 @ 4 00
Peaches, ½ carrier.	1 00 @ 2 25
Huckleberries, ½ qt.	6 @ 10
Gooseberries, ½ qt.	4 @ 7
Plums, ½ carrier.	1 50 @ 2 50
Apples—Green, ½ bbl.	75 @ 1 50
Raspberries, Jersey, ½ pint.	3 @ 5

HOPS.	
State—1894, choice, ½ lb.	— @ 9
1894, common to fair.	5 @ 6½
Pacific Coast, choice.	— @ 9
Good to prime.	7 @ 8
Old odds.	2 @ 3

HAY AND STRAW.	
Hay—Prime, ½ 100 lb.	85 @ 90
Clover mixed.	65 @ 70
Straw—Long rye.	40 @ 65
Oat.	35 @ 45

LIVE POULTRY.	
Fowls, ½ lb.	— @ 11
Spring chickens, ½ lb.	13 @ 19
Roosters, old, ½ lb.	6 @ 6½
Turkeys, ½ lb.	— @ 8
Ducks, ½ pair.	40 @ 80
Geese, ½ pair.	65 @ 1 12
Pigeons, ½ pair.	15 @ 30

DRESSED POULTRY.	
Turkeys, ½ lb.	9 @ 10
Chickens, Phila. broilers.	18 @ 25
Capons, Phila.	— @ 25
Western.	— @ 25
Fowls, ½ lb.	10½ @ 11
Spring ducks, ½ lb.	16 @ 20
Geese, ½ lb.	18 @ 20
Squabs, ½ doz.	1 50 @ 2 00

VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, Charleston, ½ bbl.	— @ 25
Southern, ½ bbl.	2 75 @ 3 00
Sweet, ½ bbl.	— @ 25
Cabbage, ½ bbl.	1 00 @ 1 50
Onions—Tenn., ½ bbl.	— @ 2 25
Bernuda, ½ crate.	1 40 @ 1 50
Squash, Fla., ½ bbl.	1 00 @ 1 25
Yellow, ½ crate.	— @ 25
Asparagus, ½ doz. bunches.	50 @ 1 00
Cucumbers, Norfolk.	40 @ 60
Turnips.	75 @ 1 00
Beets, ½ 100 bunches.	— @ 1 50
Peas, L. I., ½ bag.	— @ 1 00
Radishes, ½ 100 bunches.	75 @ 1 00
Egg plant, ½ bbl.	2 00 @ 2 50
Tomatoes, ½ carrier.	1 00 @ 1 50
Rhubarb.	75 @ 1 00
Lettuce, ½ bbl.	— @ 50
Green corn—Jersey.	1 00 @ 1 00
String beans, L. I., ½ bushel.	1 00 @ 1 25

GRAIN, ETC.	
Flour—Winter Patents.	3 90 @ 4 25
Spring Patents.	4 00 @ 4 10
Wheat, No. 2 Red.	— @ 74½
July.	— @ 74½
Corn—No. 2.	49½ @ 51
Oats—No. 2 White.	— @ 31
Track, White.	32 @ 39
Malt—Western.	— @ 39
Barley—Ungraded Western.	— @ 39
Seeds—Timothy, ½ 100.	— @ 39
Clover.	— @ 39
Lard—City steam.	6½ @ 6½

LIVE STOCK.	
Beeves, city dressed.	6½ @ 8½
Milk cows, good, to good.	— @ 8
Calves, city dressed.	6½ @ 9
Country dressed.	6 @ 8
Sheep, ½ 100 lbs.	2 00 @ 4 6
Lambs, ½ 100 lbs.	3 75 @ 5 87½
Hogs—Live, ½ 100 lbs.	5 25 @ 5 5
Dressed.	6 @ 7½

Captain Howgate Sentenced.

Judge McComas at Washington sentenced Captain Henry W. Howgate, the Disbursing Officer of the Signal Service, to eight years in the Albany (N. Y.) Penitentiary, four years on the charge of forgery and embezzlement.

Lepers in British Columbia.

The leper colony in British Columbia is on Darcy Island, in the Gulf of Georgia, about eighteen miles from Victoria. Seven Chinese constitute its population at the present time.

Sunrise Prayer Meeting.

Three thousand people attended the sunrise prayer meeting held on Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga, Tenn. Every train on both roads from 2 a. m. to daylight was crowded.

Philanthropic Philadelphia Physicians. A number of the physicians of Philadelphia have organized an emergency corps for duty on all public occasions where large crowds are apt to assemble.

Drought Causes Dismay.

The drought caused dismay among the farmers in many parts of England.

Prominent People.

The Mikado of Japan is fond of football. Prince Bismarck is partly of Slav origin. Baron Albert Rothschild is one of the best chess players in Vienna.

BUCHANAN PUT TO DEATH

The Wife Poisoner Executed by Electricity in Sing Sing Prison.

TOOK TWO SHOCKS TO KILL.

Dr. Buchanan's Long Fight for Life Ended by Law—He Denied His Guilt to the Last—His End Was Painless, Although He Survived the Effects of the First Current—History of the Case.

Dr. Robert W. Buchanan died in the electric chair in the New York State Prison at Sing Sing after having repeatedly baffled the decree of justice which condemned him to death on April 26, 1892. It was the conclusion of one of the most remarkable cases in the legal history of the country. He failed to secure a new trial after his conviction, but a multiplicity of counsel had succeeded in staving off the execution of the sentence for more than three years. The execution itself was probably the most successful since the introduction of the electric death law. The man died protesting his innocence. From the moment he left his cell until the fatal shock was administered he did not utter a word. Shortly before leaving his cell he made to the prison physician a solemn declaration of innocence.



DR. ROBERT W. BUCHANAN.

The Warden was kept in suspense until he received a reply to his sharp telegram to the Attorney-General. In this message he said that he did not propose to assume the responsibility of putting Buchanan to death unless he was first advised by the Attorney-General that it would be legal to do so, in view of the appeal to the Federal courts. The reply of the Attorney-General satisfied the Warden, and he decided to go ahead with the execution. He informed Buchanan of his decision, but the prisoner did not believe that his last hour was at hand until the Warden told him that he must prepare to go to the death chair. His wife had gone to Ellerslie, the country seat of Governor Morton, the night before, and he indulged in the forlorn hope that she would obtain Executive clemency in the shape of a brief reprieve. But that hope was dashed in the morning, when his wife telegraphed that the Governor had declined to interfere.

In the mean time the witnesses invited to the execution had assembled in the death chamber and the preparations were completed for the execution. It was just 11.20 a. m. when the iron door leading to the fatal room was swung open to admit him. He had not more than a half-dozen steps to take from his cell to the chair. He walked firmly, but had his arm linked in that of Prison Chaplain Wells, who led him to the chair. The straps were adjusted by the guards, and Electrician Davis took a final survey of the arrangements. At 11.21, exactly one minute after Buchanan entered the chamber, a nod was given by Dr. Gibbs, who officiated as time-keeper, and the electrician pressed the button, which was the signal to the unseen executioner to turn on the fatal current. The body in the chair gave a sudden convulsive movement, which strained the straps by which it was bound, and then remained motionless. The current was applied at first at the full intensity of 1740 volts, and after seven seconds was reduced to 400 volts, where it remained for fifty seconds, when it was turned off. The physicians immediately sought for evidences of life, and after a hurried examination announced that Buchanan was not dead. At 11.22.32 Davis again gave the signal, and the current was turned on at full force. It was not reduced this time, but was held at 1740 volts for twenty-three seconds. At 11.22.55 the current was again turned off and this time Buchanan was pronounced dead. As soon as Buchanan was pronounced dead, the body was turned over to the physicians, and the post-mortem examination was begun at 11.30 o'clock. When it was concluded the body was turned over to his wife who took it to New York City for burial.

Buchanan's Crime.

The crime for which Dr. Robert Welsford Buchanan paid the extreme penalty of the law was the murder in New York by poison of his second wife, formerly Anna B. Sutherland, who had kept a house of questionable repute in Newark, N. J., and was fifteen years his senior.

Dr. Buchanan was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, thirty-four years ago. He settled in New York City in 1871 and began the practice of medicine without much success. In 1886 he married Miss Anna Brice Patterson, his first wife, who has stuck to him through all his troubles.

He obtained a divorce from her in 1890, and about a year later married the woman whom he murdered. She was rich, and Buchanan made no secret of the fact that he married her for her money. Two days after the marriage he induced her to make a will leaving to him all her property unconditionally. She died suddenly. While on her sick bed a professional nurse and somebody else who was present saw Buchanan give something to her in a spoon.

Her body was exhumed and expert testimony showed that she had been poisoned. His trial lasted nearly six weeks, including the time consumed in getting a jury. The jury, after deliberating twenty-eight hours, brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree. The story of the repeated appeals is a matter of current history.

A WAVE OF DEVASTATION

Storms Sweep Over Many States With Fatal Effect.

A FIERCE GALE IN CHICAGO.

Severe Storms in Various Parts of the West and South--More than Forty People Perish and Loss Estimated at Millions, Caused by Winds and Floods--Fields of Grain Swept Bare.

The entire eastern watershed of the Rocky Mountains, from the Nebraska and Iowalines to Texas, was swept by a fierce and destructive storm. Reports of loss of life and destruction of property came with every telegram, and the downpour, which was at first regarded as a blessing, grew into a wave of devastation. Fields of grain that promised the most bountiful yield in many years were swept bare of vegetation. In several instances the seas of rain were abetted in their work of destruction by tornadoes. The loss was appalling, and those to whom the angry elements spared life have little left to sustain it. The stories of storm were so similar that a statistical summary is all left to tell. The storm's focus embraced an area of 200 miles square, with the southwestern corner of Missouri as the centre.

The greatest loss of life is reported from Winona, Mo., where twelve corpses were found, and as many more persons were reported missing. At Baxter Springs, in southwestern Kansas, five were killed and eleven seriously injured by a tornado that accompanied the storm. One person was drowned at Columbus and two at Ottawa, Kan. At Van Buren, Ark., a woman and her child were drowned.

A family of five were encamped on the banks of Fisk Creek, in the Indian Territory. Nothing of them or their belongings was found after the storm except a part of their wagon on a pile of driftwood. At Thomasville, Mo., where the rainfall was four inches in one hour, five lives were lost.

Reports were received of loss of life as follows: Three at Fayetteville, Ark.; one at Paoli, Kan.; one at Richards, Kan.; and six of a hunting party in the Indian Territory. This gives a known and probable loss of forty-three lives. This total, it was thought, would be increased when the receding water permitted a thorough search. The loss in property can be placed in the millions. Dwellings, fences, and farm buildings were carried off and wagon and railroad bridges swept away.

Thirty of the eighty buildings in Winona, Mo., succumbed. Five residences, a church and a warehouse went down at Baxter Springs. Six bridges went out in Russell County, Kansas. About Jefferson City, Mo., many square miles of growing grain were covered with debris. Traffic on the Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad was temporarily suspended.

Reports of damage to property other than above noted come from five points in Kansas, nine in Missouri, six in Arkansas, and two in the Indian Territory. The storm spent itself in Illinois, but, having lost its force, proved a blessing to crops.

The above summaries give only a fraction of loss in property. The greatest burden falls upon the farmers, as the season is too far spent to plant new crops, and suffering must surely follow in the storm's wake. Details of individual suffering and experiences recall the horrors of the Johnstown disaster.

Winona, Mo., was one-third wiped out by a cloudburst. Eleven persons were drowned and the financial loss will reach at least \$60,000. The dead are: The Rev. G. W. Duncan, Mrs. G. W. Duncan, Miss Mattie Duncan, Mrs. Crawford, daughter of G. W. Duncan; Miss Crawford, Mrs. George Nevins, Norma Nevins, daughter of L. Lloyd Wriggins, Maggie Cannon, John Morris, Mrs. Nevins. The bodies of Mrs. Crawford, Maggie Cannon and Mrs. Nevins were found two miles below the town. At 10 o'clock p. m. there was an awful torrent raging, and the water stood from four to twelve feet in the streets. A half hour later, with the downpour unabated, many of the buildings were no longer able to resist the avalanche of water and began breaking and drifting with the current. Pike Creek, which runs through the northwestern part of town, caught the debris and the struggling people, carrying all away toward Current River. The lightning was vivid, and quick, successive flashes showed men, women and children struggling in the torrent. They were clinging to broken timbers, and cries for help could be heard above the roar and din.

At Willow Springs, Mo., the storm had developed into a cloudburst near Winona. Seven bodies were recovered from the flood and it was feared that the loss of life would reach fifteen.

At Highland, Ill., a cloudburst did great damage. In many fields the water was deep enough to swim a horse. Hundreds of shocks of wheat were destroyed, miles of fencing were washed away, and much live stock was drowned.

A windstorm extending from Anselm, N. D., fifteen miles west of Fargo, and from one to two miles wide, damaged 30,000 to 40,000 acres of grain, threw buildings from their foundations, and deluged the country. Four inches of rain fell in a few hours.

A terrific storm struck El Reno, Oklahoma. Many small frame structures were overturned and great damage was done to some of the best buildings in the city. The Kerfoot Hotel was perforated with flying gravel stones that broke nearly all the windows out of the west side. The First National Bank front was blown in.

One of the worst storms in the history of Peoria, Ill., swept over the city, followed by a lightning. Great damage was done to buildings, several being twisted and moved from their foundations. The roofs of several business buildings were blown to the street, and the running of street cars was seriously interfered with. Awnings were torn down and window smashed in. West of there the damage was great.

A terrific wind and rain storm struck Chicago, Ill., and caused disaster and several deaths. The first warning of the storm was at 6 p. m. in the shape of dense clouds of dust whirled along at a tremendous speed and before which men found difficulty in standing. It was less than a half hour when the force of the tornado had spent itself, but the rain poured in torrents for an hour longer. At 11 o'clock p. m. the list of fatalities in the city was said to be at least eight or ten. Charles Kline, John Ross and Charles Leesbrook were sailing in a boat named the Pilot. They had been out to the Government Breakwater, about a mile from the Chicago shore of the lake. They started for shore shortly before the squall struck them, and they were drowned in sight of thousands. The damage to the property through the city was great, especially in the business portion. Thousand of dollars' worth of plate glass windows were broken, and many buildings were flooded by the breaking of pipes, roofs and

other parts of the buildings. The day had been one of the most oppressively hot of the season, and tens of thousands of persons had sought the parks. The storm caught them and thousands were drenched. Up to a late hour, bedraggled women and crying children crowded the street cars. At the Ball Park a crowd of 8000 watched the Chicago-Cleveland contest and stayed until caught in the down pour. Telegraph and electric light wires were broken. The Dispatch, a small steam launch, went down in the middle of the lake, at Lake Geneva, Wis., at 6 a. m., and six persons, all on board, were drowned. They were: Dr. Franc, Assistant Superintendent of the Insane Asylum at Elgin, Ill.; Mrs. Franc, his wife, and their child; Father Hogan, Catholic priest at Harvard, Ill.; Mrs. Hogan, his sister-in-law, of Harvard, Ill.; John Preston, of Lake Geneva, engineer of the boat. The Dispatch had been hired for the day by the party. The engineer advised remaining in harbor at Camp Elgin, but his passengers insisted on crossing the lake to Kays Park. When about midway across the squall struck the boat, and she went down in 250 feet of water. All on board sank at once.

A tornado swept over Pine Bluff, Ark., and adjacent territory at 11 o'clock p. m. Small buildings and numerous parts of houses in the city were hurled away for great distances.

A tornado swept across Eatonton and Morgan County in Georgia. At Willard station, Ga., every house was wrecked and Henry Adams, white, and Bob Hardy, colored, were killed. Buildings, fences and crops on the Martin plantation were carried away. Over in Morgan County Andrew Penick's farm buildings and house were blown away. Penick and his family were buried in the falling timbers, and Penick and his wife were badly hurt. The home of Jim Collier was demolished and two of his children were fatally injured. Robertson's plantation was swept clear of everything standing. The Robertson family took refuge in the cellar. Twenty persons were badly injured.

TRIO OF GIRLS NOW.

The President's Third Daughter Born at "Gray Gables," His Summer Home.

At "Gray Gables," the summer home of President Cleveland, at Buzzard's Bay, Mass., a little girl was born to Mrs. Cleveland at 4.30 o'clock p. m. Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, the attending physician, said that mother and child were doing well.



DR. J. D. BRYANT
(The family physician of the Cleverlands.)

Ruth and Esther, the other daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, were born respectively on October 3, 1891, and on September 9, 1893. Ruth was born at Mr. Cleveland's residence at 816 Madison avenue, in New York City, which was the Cleverlands' home for a time after they left the White House in 1889. Ruth weighed eight pounds at her birth. Esther was born in the White House after Mr. Cleveland's second term had begun.

RIVER STEAMER LOST.

Passengers Drowned in the Wreck of the Lady Lee on the Mississippi.

Six persons were known to have been drowned, and two others were believed to have gone down with the steamer Lady Lee, which ran into a snag and sank in the Mississippi River at the head of Island Forty, near Memphis, Tenn.

The known victims are Harry Robinson, baker; Mary Winder, passenger, bound for Dean's Island; her female companion, whose name is unknown; Colonel Preacher, passenger, bound for Osceola; Mrs. Mamie Stewart, bound for Dean's Island, and Peter Watson, colored, of Memphis.

The steamer, which was a stern wheeler, owned by James Lee & Co., of Memphis, left Memphis for Osceola at four o'clock p. m. She carried many deck and cabin passengers and a fair cargo. Captain Henry Cooper was in charge.

At the head of Island Forty a stop was made to discharge some freight. The vessel backed out and was about a hundred yards from shore when she struck a snag, which ripped a great hole in her hull near the wheel.

The pilot headed for shore, and the engineers put on full steam, with the hope of running aground. The vessel had proceeded only a few feet shoreward when she gave a great lurch. The passengers, in obedience to Captain Cooper, had flocked on top of the hurricane deck. When the boat lurched a great many jumped overboard.

The engineers, finding themselves neck high in water, turned on the last pound of steam and ran on deck. The boat righted herself and hurried shoreward, until the waters extinguished the fires and the wheels stopped and the steamer settled and sank. The water was fifteen feet deep at that point, and the passengers who had not jumped or fallen overboard were taken ashore in the small boats.

MRS. O'LEARY DEAD.

She Owned the Famous Cow That Started the Great Chicago Fire.

Mrs. Catherine O'Leary, who was the owner of the fractious cow which, in a barn in the rear of No. 137 De Kover street, on a memorable night in October, 1871, kicked over a lamp and started a blaze which cost Chicago \$190,000,000, is dead. Since the night of that historic conflagration Mrs. O'Leary's life was embittered by the popular belief that she indirectly was responsible for the loss of life and enormous destruction of property. She denied the story vigorously, and to the committee which investigated the fire and its causes made affidavit that the allegations against herself and the cow and the lamp were not true; but the world was against her. Then she became silent. Entreaties and flattering monetary offers were alike unavailing. She would say neither yes nor nay, even to her friends, and a request to tell the story for publication usually aroused her to a pitch of frenzy.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

President Cleveland has pardoned Edmund I. Crittenden, of Kentucky, sentenced on June 28, 1894, to eighteen months' imprisonment in the Ohio Penitentiary on the charge of robbing the mails.

Secretary Carlisle has directed that the new revenue cutter now being built for service along the New England coast be named the Daniel Manning, and that the one being built for service on the great lakes be named the W. Q. Gresham, both after former Secretaries of the Treasury.

The appointment of Willis L. Moore, of Illinois, as Chief of the Weather Bureau was announced from the White House.

Fishermen who, by squatter sovereignty, occupy shanties at Sandy Hook, were ordered to leave by the War Department. They threatened to resist eviction by arms.

The State Department instructed Ambassador Eustis to take steps for the relief of ex-Consul Waller, who is ill in a French prison.

The principal postoffices throughout the country have discontinued the use of the cancelling machines, by which letters are postmarked and the stamps upon them cancelled.

The total number of stamps of all kinds issued to postmasters in the fiscal year just closed was 2,823,000,000, valued at \$56,885,418. This is an increase in valuation of \$4,000,000 over last year.

Secretary Hoke Smith accepted the invitation of the Cordele (Ga.) Sound Money League to deliver an address there on the currency question.

The total value of envelopes issued to post-offices during the fiscal year was \$12,036,019, and postal cards \$4,963,161.

Naval Constructor F. L. Fernald inspected the mail steamship New York and found her capable of carrying ten six-inch rifled cannon.

Coinage executed at the United States mints during June was very light, being only: Gold, \$1,750,000; silver, \$440,043, and minor coins, \$71,200. Only 12,000 standard silver dollars were coined during the month.

Domestic.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Baltimore	33	21	.611	Philadel.	32	25	.561
Boston	33	22	.600	Brooklyn	32	26	.552
Pittsburg	37	26	.587	New York	30	43	.413
Chicago	39	24	.617	Wash'n'g'n	23	34	.404
Cincinnati	34	26	.567	St. Louis	21	42	.333
Cleveland	36	28	.563	Louisville	9	49	.155

Abram Eckert, janitor of the High School in Nanticoke, Penn., killed wealthy Frederick T. Bittenbecker, chairman of a school committee.

At San Luis Obispo, Cal., ex-Governor Stevenson, of Idaho, committed suicide by taking laudanum. He was a great sufferer from sciatica.

Defender's trial trip indicated that she will have wonderful racing qualities.

Sheriff Tamsen removed Warden Raabe and Keepers Schaefer and Schoen, of Ludlow Street Jail, New York City, because of the lax discipline which permitted the escape of the Postoffice robbers, Killoran, Allen and Russell.

Charles J. Kinsler, a Philadelphia alderman, was shot and killed, evidently by accident, while watching a flag-raising.

Grover and Lela, aged eleven and thirteen years respectively, children of William Shultz, of Marceline, Ill., were drowned in Bear Creek. Grover was bathing in the creek, and the girl, hearing his screams, went to rescue him from drowning.

Dernberg, Glick & Horner, proprietors of the Leader, one of the large department stores of Chicago, have failed. Creditors hold a chattel mortgage for \$225,000. It is said that the assets of the firm will realize over \$400,000.

Three people were drowned in the Delaware River at Beverly, N. J., by the capsizing of a boat. They were John Anderson, Frank Bevans, a bicycle manufacturer, and Miss Marebeek.

Because Mollie Biers would not marry him Luke Hoyer blew up her home, in Le-mont, Ill., with dynamite, fatally wounding her, her mother and her aunt.

Francis M. Dickinson, seventy-one years old, a prominent Belchertown (Mass.) farmer, was gored to death by a bull. His sons found him mangled and dead, lying in the mud.

The safe in the County Treasurer's office at Harrisburg, Ark., was robbed of \$3400 at noon while Mr. Vanderver was in court consulting with the Judge.

Herman Reich shot and killed his wife Amelia in New York City. A crowd attempted to lynch him.

The Defender was floated at Bristol, R. I., by the tug Right Arm.

The National Schuetzenfest was formally opened at Glendale Park, Long Island, after a parade of societies in New York City.

The new City Magistrates took their seats in New York City, and the retiring Police Justices entered formal protests.

Foreign Notes.

An Imperial ukase relating to the Chinese loan has been issued; Russia will indorse the coupons of the bondholders.

The railway station at Dortmund, Germany, was destroyed by fire and two men were killed by the falling of its walls.

Ambassador Eustis presided at the Fourth of July banquet given in Paris by the American Chamber of Commerce.

A dispatch from Madrid, Spain, says that a committee of the Ministers will arrange a settlement of the Mora claim.

Michael Cleary was convicted in Ireland of burning his wife to death as a witch.

Four hundred Cuban insurgents, under Amador Guerra, were defeated in two battles in Palma Salta, Cuba. Their leader and three lieutenants were killed, together with sixty men. The loss of the Government troops was seventeen killed and about the same number wounded. Expeditions for Cuba are leaving North, South and Central America.

Fire in Godillet's military establishment, in Paris, caused \$1,400,000 damage.

A disastrous conflagration in Paris destroyed eight large factories and dwellings, and during its progress several firemen and many citizens were injured.

LYNCHED THE PREACHER.

A Revival Service Was Going On and the Lynchers Entered the Pulpit.

At Hope Henry colored church, about five miles southwest of Lake City, Fla., Robert Bennett, a young colored preacher, was dragged from the pulpit and lynched by a party of men. A revival has been going on at the church, and when services closed a mourner was at the bench in a trance. The preacher and several others remained to watch the man. All went to sleep and at four o'clock the lynchers entered and dragged Bennett from the pulpit. They took him about a mile and shot him to death.

Bennett had been working in Suwanee county for Bryant Pagett, and was accused of attempting to assault the latter's daughter.

FATAL RIOT IN BOSTON.

A Fourth of July Parade of Various Orders Put to Rout.

PISTOLS DRAWN AND FIRED.

A "Little Red School House" and the Orange Ribbons Started the Fight, and After Several Encounters the Procession Was Broken Up--A Cavalryman Rescues Distressed Women.

The Fourth of July parade of the various societies of Boston, Mass., and vicinity at East Boston ended in a pitched battle between some of the paraders and the spectators, in which sticks, stones and revolvers were used with fatal effect. The paraders represented A. P. A. lodges, Patriotic Sons of America, Orange lodges, the Order of United Workmen, and other kindred societies.

John W. Wills, a laborer of East Boston, one of the spectators, was shot and instantly killed, and Michael Doyle, of East Boston, had his head split open with a club. A young man named Stewart had his nose cut off with a sabre in the hands of one of the paraders; Patrick Kelly sustained a severe scalp wound, whether from a club or a bullet was not known, and Officer A. S. Bates was hit in the mouth with a brick thrown by an unknown person, and lost several teeth besides suffering from severe lacerations.

It is claimed that the trouble all resulted from the persistence of those who managed the parade in introducing a feature a float representing, "the little red school house," which from its association as the emblem of the American Protective Association had become obnoxious to many persons. So great was the interest excited by this controversy and the expressed determination of the paraders to display the school house that fully 30,000 visitors gathered at East Boston. The police officials, in anticipation of any hostile demonstration, had a special squad of 550 men, under the direction of Deputy Superintendent Pierce and Captain Irish, in addition to the East Boston force, on duty, but they marched at the head of the procession.

At several points the crowd hissed at the fifteen hundred paraders, and the school house, but no further demonstration was made until the rear of the parade had reached Putnam street, when the crowd tried to overturn the last carriage, in which rode several ladies, one wearing an orange costume. Word was sent to the front for police assistance, and a squad of twenty officers was sent back. A skirmish followed between the crowd and the officers and Michael Doyle received a severe clubbing.

Stewart's nose was cut off by a sabre in the hands of Albert E. Andrews, of Everett, a private in the Rosebury Horse Guards, who was in full uniform, and who went to the assistance of the occupants of the carriage. By this incident the feeling of the crowd was intensified, and when the parade broke up and those who had participated were proceeding in companies to the ferry in order to reach Boston, a group of between sixty and seventy was surrounded on Border street by a crowd, who commenced hooting and throwing stones.

A dozen revolvers were drawn and in response to the fusillade of stones eight or nine shots were fired. The firing of the revolvers brought a large body of police to the spot and the mob was soon dispersed. As the scene was cleared the officers found John Willis dead in the street, with a bullet wound in his right side, and Patrick A. Kelly seriously wounded about the head. Several other persons, slightly injured, had been taken away by their friends.

It was claimed by six witnesses who were taken to the station house that Harold Brown, who was arrested, did the shooting which killed Wills and wounded Kelly. John Ross, also arrested, was said to have injured several others who were taken away by their friends. Wills was a laborer by occupation, and leaves a widow and six children. There is deep feeling over the affair throughout Boston.

BREAK DOWN OF A BRIDGE.

A Hundred Persons Thrown Into a River, and Several Fatally Injured.

At six o'clock p. m. while about 300 of the population of Bristol, Ind., a village of 500 population, were gathered on a bridge spanning the St. Joseph River, watching a tug race, 100 feet of the sidewalk went down, carrying with it about 100 persons. The distance was thirty feet, and the iron fell on many of those in the water.

The town became crazed with excitement. In a short time, by almost superhuman efforts, the frightened people were all removed from the water, physicians from surrounding country hurried to the place, and the injured cared for as well as circumstances would permit.

None was killed outright, but several were fatally injured, among them Dr. C. E. Dutrow. Twenty-three were seriously hurt. Twenty others received minor injuries. In fact, nearly every one on the bridge suffered a wound of some kind.

A DARING ESCAPE.

Three Dangerous Criminals Break Jail in New York City.

"Joe" Killoran, "Charlie" Allen and "Harry" Russell, notorious criminals awaiting examination on the charge of robbing many postoffices, escaped from Ludlow Street Jail, New York City, on the Fourth of July.

Allen snatched the jail keys from Keeper Schaefer and while Killoran and Russell covered the terrified man with revolvers Allen unlocked the three doors which stood between them and liberty.

Then the burglars walked out, locking the doors behind them, thus shutting their jailers in and delaying pursuit. As the men fled northward in Ludlow street they separated, just as the crowd attracted by the tardy alarm of the keepers began to give chase.

Killoran ran for the Second avenue "L," and Allen and Russell, who had evidently studied the route, bolted into alleys in the densely crowded tenement district between Essex and Norfolk streets, crossed roofs, descended fire escapes, plunged into cellars, shook off pursuit and disappeared.

How the men got possession of the revolvers with which they cowed the keeper was a mystery, but there was a strong suspicion that bribery was at the bottom of the jail-breaking, which was one of the most remarkable on record.

A reward of \$1000 each was offered by the Federal authorities for the recapture of the three thieves.

TRAIN ROBBERS IN OREGON.

They Take an Hour and Forty Minutes to Go Through the Train.

The Southern Pacific overland north-bound train was stopped at 10.15 o'clock p. m. by three highwaymen near Riddles, Oregon, and robbed. Sticks of dynamite were placed on the rail, which disabled the engine by blowing the flanges off the pony trucks and brought the train to a stop.

Taking the fireman, two of the highwaymen proceeded to go through the train and every car from the express to the rear Pullman was searched. Nothing was obtained from the express car, for there was no treasure on board. On the mail car better success was met with, and the Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, and Victoria registered sacks were rifled. The passengers were also searched pretty thoroughly.

The robbers, in going through the train, passed all who had the appearance of being working men, but made others hold up their hands while they went through their pockets. The Sheriff of Klamath County was on board with a prisoner. The robbers appropriated the Sheriff's pistol. None of the ladies were molested in the car during the time the train was held up, one hour and forty minutes being consumed.

The robbers outside kept firing sticks of dynamite to intimidate the passengers. After the chief robber had secured his booty he ordered the engineer to proceed north for one hour. He then shot out the headlight, and firing five additional shots, which were signals to his companions, disappeared in the darkness.

BICYCLES FOR SOLDIERS.

Albert Matthey of the First Artillery Completes His Ride to Chicago.

At 1.45 p. m. June 24, Albert Matthey, the soldier bicycle courier, who had ridden from New York City, delivered to General Merritt, Chicago, commanding that department of the army, a message from General Miles, which was given to him on June 10 at 6 a. m. at Fort Hamilton in New York. After delivering his message he started for Fort Sheridan, his final destination.

Young Matthey is a soldier in G Battery of the First Artillery, and was a volunteer for the 1000-mile ride. Matthey expected to make the distance in ten days, but his actual time was 13 1/2 days. His was the first long-distance ride by an army courier where a full equipment of arms and baggage was carried. He had strapped to his light wheel a Springfield rifle and packed knapsack and haversack.

The trip was intended as a demonstration of the value of the bicycle under the conditions of actual service. The previous courier rides have been made with racing equipment. Young Matthey also held to the actual rules of the service, camping out in open fields and cooking his own food. He confined his expenses to the army ration commutation and travel allowance of less than \$1.50 per day.

PROFESSOR HARRINGTON IS OUT.

The Chief of the Weather Bureau Removed by President Cleveland.

Professor Mark W. Harrington, Chief of the Weather Bureau, has been removed by the President. There has been friction between Professor Harrington, who is a hold-over official, and Secretary Morton, his official chief, for some time. On June 19, according to the statement which Professor Harrington now for the first time makes public, the President requested his resignation, "because of personal interests," as Professor Harrington says. The Professor refused to resign and the President directed his removal, to take effect on July 1.

Professor Harrington was appointed by Secretary Rusk in 1890, from Michigan, because of his long acquaintance with meteorological matters. He was a member of the faculty of Ann Arbor University and had the influence of the Michigan Senators. There was an investigation into alleged irregularities in Weather Bureau administration a year or more ago, and there was considerable talk at that time of Professor Harrington's resignation, but it died away.

ABLE YANKEE TARS.

They Hasten Aboard a German Steamer at Amoy, China, and Put Out a Fire.

Delaware Kemper, Consul of the United States at Amoy, China, has reported to the State Department the gallant conduct of two boats' crews from the United States gunboat Machias in suppressing a fire on the German steamer Taicheong, in Amoy harbor. The Taicheong, which had lately arrived from the United States with a cargo of kerosene, was observed from the Machias to be on fire. Commander Houston at once sent two boats' crews under charge of Ensign Seales to the assistance of the ship. On getting aboard they found officers and men thoroughly demoralized. "Taking charge themselves," says Mr. Kemper, "their alacrity and energy under Mr. Seales' cool and wise direction succeeded in suppressing the fire, thereby averting not only the loss of the Taicheong and her cargo, but possibly calamitous results to other ships."

The German Consul at Amoy sent a note of thanks to Commander Houston.

TOOK LAW INTO THEIR HANDS.

Two Horse Thieves and Two Alleged Out-ragers Lynched.

Forty miles east of Guthrie, Oklahoma, farmers caught two men riding stolen horses, and as horses have been stolen nightly for some time past, they lynched the men, leaving both hanging to one tree, with placards to their breasts reading: "So perish all horse thieves."

Addie Zimmerman, the eight-year-old daughter of a farmer residing several miles east of St. Joseph, Mo., was assaulted by an unknown tramp. An armed posse started in pursuit, and, coming up to William Brown, a colored man, who was going along the road, ordered him to halt, when he ran, and they fired, dangerously wounding him. He was not the person wanted.

Marshall E. Price, the murderer of Sallie E. Dean, a twelve-year-old girl, was lynched at Denton, Md. He had been reprieved by the Governor. The citizens were angry when they heard this and took him from the jail, which is a very risky affair, and hanged him from a tree.

Three Drowned at a Church Picnic.

Christine Hagelin and Hodwick Lawson, both girls, who came to Long Point, Chautauqua Lake, N.Y., with the Zion Mission Church picnic, went out rowing with John Swanstrom, Rudolph Hagelin, a boy, and Albert Carlson. Their boat was old, overcrowded and unseaworthy, and soon upset. The two young women and Swanstrom were drowned.

ALEXANDRIA AND VICINITY.

The harvest is past.
Are you for Quay or Gilkeson?
Insurance adjustors inspected the Antis Ellis fire ruins last week.
The Fourth passed off very quietly with the exception of the midnight parade of the calthumpians.

Our boys and girls are now enjoying a vacation from school duties.

Chas. A. Hewitt and Harry A. Tyson, our correspondents from Hartslog valley and Barree, expect to take in the C. E. convention at Boston.

Edward Hellyer, the jovial miller at Hatfield's, left on the morning of the 3d of July for a two months' sojourn in England, the place of his birth. Mr. Hellyer has been a resident of the United States since the morning of the 4th of July, twenty-four years ago, and is now a genuine American in every respect. His many friends this side of the water wish him bon voyage.

Dr. Wheeler Isenberg, a prominent dentist of Penn avenue, Pittsburg, accompanied by his family, are guests of the former's father, Nicholas Isenberg, for a few weeks.

Our middleweight friend, Chas. Phillips, is trying to master the intricacies of the bicycle.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. M. Davidson and family, of Chambersburg, are spending a few weeks under the parental roof.

A Sunday school convention of the churches of Alexandria and vicinity is a possibility of the near future.

Mr. and Mrs. Newton F. Kean and son Master Charles, of the Quaker city, are spending a week's vacation in Alexandria.

Attorney Saml. I. Spyker, of Huntingdon, spent the Glorious Fourth in quietude in Alexandria.

Miss Ella M. Saner, of Philadelphia, has been spending a few weeks with her mother.

Our painter friend, Alfred Spyker, has received a contract from the county to paint the iron bridges in the upper end of the county.

Mrs. Nancy Given stopped off a few days with her brother, James Dean, en route to her home at Stuart, Iowa. She has been spending the winter with a daughter in Connecticut.

Harry Foster and Miss Dora Lucas, both of Alexandria, were married on Saturday evening by Rev. Stephen Traver, of the Waterstreet Lutheran church. We extend congratulations.

HARTSLOG VALLEY.

Harvest is about over.

W. S. Huyett cut sixteen acres of wheat in one day with his McCormick binder.

Two children of Blair Russell have been quite ill lately.

Measles are going the rounds among children now.

Mr. and Mrs. Alton Beckley, of Altoona, are visiting at Wm. Whittaker's.

We have heard from quite reliable sources that some of the young folks from the valley and near McConnellstown had a picnic on the 4th. It is said quite a nice time was had, but as we were not in it, cannot say.

Will Knode's new house is about completed and looks very handsome.

Wm. Whittaker has purchased a new Champion binder which is doing very good work.

The case of the horse seems mournful enough, for the bicycle has invaded the turf and captured the turfmen. The presiding judge of the San Francisco Racing Association took to the wheel a month or so since, and now practically all the race track officials and several of the horse owners are cycle devotees, while a large and almost daily increasing number of the patrons of the turf ride to and from the track on their wheels. One man who owns a stable of fast trotters and has some of his horses on the track almost every day has lately taken to the bicycle, and now regularly rides to the track on his wheel instead of behind his horses.

It took a colored woman to brave the somewhat brusque public opinion of Tucson, Ariz., in being the introducer of bicycle bloomers. in that town. Her white sisters had the bloomers, but not the courage, as was proved by their following the colored wheelwoman's example the very next day.

The temperature was 118 degrees in the shade at Prietas, Ariz., on June 12, and it is not claimed that any records were broken, either. About the same time some miners reported snow to the depth of fifteen feet yet remaining in some of the high trails of the San Jacinto Mountains, just across the California State line from Arizona.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

NOTICE TO TAXABLES.

The Treasurer of Huntingdon county or his deputy will attend at the time and places specified in the following list for the purpose of collecting State and County taxes for the year 1895:

Tuesday, July 16, part of Franklin township, at Franklinville, from 8 A. M. until 2 P. M.

Wednesday, July 17, Warriorsmark township at Warriorsmark until 4 P. M.

Thursday, July 18, part of Morris and Franklin townships at Spruce Creek from 7 A. M. until 12 noon; Birmingham and part of Warriorsmark township at Birmingham afternoon until 6 o'clock.

Friday, July 19, part of Morris township at Waterstreet, forenoon; Alexandria and Porter township, at Alexandria afternoon until 6 o'clock.

Saturday, July 20, Logan township at Petersburg.

Monday, July 22, West township at Wilsontown, forenoon; Barre township at Saulsburg afternoon from 2 p. m. until 6 p. m.

Tuesday, July 23, Jackson township at Greenwood Furnace forenoon from 7:30 until 9; McAlevy's Port from 10 a. m. until evening.

Wednesday, July 24, Miller township at Cornpropst's Mills forenoon from 9 until noon; Oneida township at Donation afternoon.

Thursday, July 25, Brady and part of Henderson township at Mill Creek.

Friday, July 26, Hopewell township at Beaver station from 9 a. m. to 11 a. m.; Lincoln township at Entriken from 1 p. m. till 4 p. m.

Saturday, July 27, Walker township at McConnellstown from 9 a. m. until 11 a. m.

Monday, July 29, Mapleton and part of Union township at Mapleton from 10 a. m. until 7 p. m.

Tuesday, July 30, Coalmont borough at Coalmont forenoon from 9 a. m. until 11 a. m.; Dudley borough and part of Carbon township at Dudley, afternoon.

Wednesday, July 31, Broad Top City and part of Carbon township at Broad Top City, forenoon; Robertsdale and part of Carbon township at Robertsdale, afternoon until 6 p. m.

Thursday, August 1, Tod township at D. A. Griffith's from 9 a. m. until 4 p. m.

Friday, August 2, part of Union township at Jas. C. Wright's, forenoon.

Saturday, August 3, Cassville and Cass township at Cassville.

Monday, August 5, Orbisonia and part of Cromwell township at Orbisonia, from 8 a. m.

Thursday, August 8, Tell township at Richvale, forenoon; Nossville, afternoon till 5 p. m.

Friday, August 9, Dublin township at Neelyton, forenoon, 7 to 8 o'clock; Decorum, 10 a. m. to 12 m.; Shade Gap from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m.

Saturday, August 10, Shirleysburg and part of Shirley township at Shirleysburg until 4 p. m.

Monday, August 12, Juniata township, at Treasurer's office.

Tuesday, August 13, Marklesburg and part of Penn township at Marklesburg station from 7 a. m. till 11 a. m.; part of Penn township at Grafton from 1 p. m. to 5 p. m.

Wednesday, August 14, Mount Union and part of Shirley township at Mt. Union, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Thursday, August 15, Rockhill and part of Cromwell township at Rockhill, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

Friday, August 16, Springfield township at Meadow Gap from 9 a. m. to 12 m.; Three Springs and part of Clay township at Three Springs afternoon and evening.

Friday, August 16, Henderson township, at Joseph Bergantz's store.

Saturday, August 17, Smithfield township, at Treasurer's office.

Saturday, August 17, Saltillo and part of Clay township, forenoon.

Monday, August 19, Huntingdon, 1st ward, at Treasurer's office.

Tuesday, August 20, Huntingdon, 2d ward, at Treasurer's office.

Wednesday, August 21, Huntingdon, 3d ward, at Treasurer's office.

Thursday, August 22, Huntingdon, 4th ward, at Treasurer's office.

All taxable persons who pay their taxes to the Treasurer on or before September 14, 1895, will be allowed a reduction of 5 per cent.

The taxes levied for the year 1895, are based on 10 mills tax for current expenses of county, and 4 mills tax for payment of county debt; total 14 mills.

GEORGE M. GREEN,
County Treasurer.

Huntingdon, Pa., June 7, 1895.

W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3 SHOE
IS THE BEST.
NO SQUEAKING.
And other specialties for
Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys
and Misses are the
Best in the World.
See descriptive advertisement
which appears in this
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Take no Substitute.
Insist on having **W. L.
DOUGLAS' SHOES,**
with name and price
stamped on bottom. Sold by
J. G. GILLAM.



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A dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.
Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

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Notary Public.
W. H. & J. S. WOODS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
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HUNTINGDON, PA.
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE,
IN SOLID RELIABLE COMPANIES.
Call at office, or send for circulars.

J. G. SPANGLER, M. D.,
—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—
Office on Main Street, near Juniata House.

A. W. SWOPE
—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.
Office on Main street.

DR. W. J. CAMPBELL,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
I have access to a horse and buggy at all times for country practice.
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THE BAKER,
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BREAD,
CAKES

for Weddings, Parties, Entertainments a Specialty.

A Finer,
or more varied assortment of Cakes cannot be found anywhere than can be seen daily at our store room.

Prompt attention given to orders by mail. Telephone connection.

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AND USE IT AS
REFERENCE.

The names of all the first-class Rubber manufacturers:

American, Boston, Candee, Colchester, Goodyear Glove, Goodyear Metallic, Union India Rubber Co., Lambertville, Lyeuming Marvel, Myers' New Brunswick, New Jersey, and Woonsocket.

This is to protect the trade from inferior goods sold as first quality.

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Hazlett Block, 402 Penn St.,
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Never before in the history of our business has there been a time when so much value could be obtained for so little money. The patronage given us in the past has enabled us to increase our line of goods. We have added a

FIRST-CLASS LINE OF DRY GOODS

Come and see our Cashmeres, Gingham, Lawns, Ducks, Challies, Muslins and everything in the way of linings, stays, &c. A complete line of Buttons, Lace and Embroidery. We have an assortment of Men's dress and working Shirts, Overalls, odd Coats.

Our Grocery Department

is complete. Everyone likes good things to eat and you will not be disappointed when you come here for them. We guarantee our White Fish to be Spring-caught and full-weight package. We carry a complete line of Shelf Hardware, also Forks, Hoes, Shovels, Hay Forks, Pulleys, cross-cut Saws,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES

QUEENSWARE, DRUGS
Wall Brushes, Lime, etc. Our sales of Wall Paper are greater than ever before. Come and see us.

J. Q. HEATON,
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OUR BUSINESS DON'T NEED A TONIC

WE carry the finest and most varied stock of Merchandise in Mapleton, and believe in fair dealing between seller and buyer, which explains our success. If you need

Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods
we have a new and complete line. If you want

Dry Goods, Satines, Wool Challies, White Goods, Etc.,

we have them, and very cheap, too.

Our line of Hats is complete. Latest styles in

Men's Stiff Hats, Soft Hats, Straw Hats,

too, we have. Every one NEW—just came in.

SHOES, SHOES!

If you can't get the kind you want from us you can't get them in Mapleton.

Come and see.

JNO. G. GILLAM.

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Ladies' Fine Dongola Shoes, \$1.75,
Now at the CUT PRICE of \$1.35.

In Opera and Square Toe. While we have a large stock of them they won't last long at that price. Ask to see our \$2.25 and \$3 Shoes, they are beautiss. Leather is still upwards in price but our

Shoes are Still at Old Prices.

◀ **D. S. LYNN,** ▶
Huntingdon, Penn'a.

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FRITCHEY BROS., Proprietors.

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Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,
SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTERS, MOULDING,
Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

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Everybody.

Just arrived: A Clean and Fresh stock of

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For Mechanics, Laborers, Railroaders, School Children

and in fact Shoes of all descriptions at rock bottom prices

to suit the times. We also carry a full line of

RUBBER GOODS.

Dry Goods and Groceries given in exchange for Market-produce at cash prices. Please give us a call.

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—DEALER IN—

Telephones, Telegraph Outfits, Burglar Alarms, Electric Door Bells, Speaking Tubes, Medical Batteries and all other Electrical Appliances, Typewriters, Mimeographs and Supplies, Camera outfits, Whitley Exercisers, Dumb-Bells and other Athletic Goods, Bicycles, Tricycles, Velocipedes and a full line of Sundries. ELECTRICAL WORK AND REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
HUNTINGDON - PENN'A.